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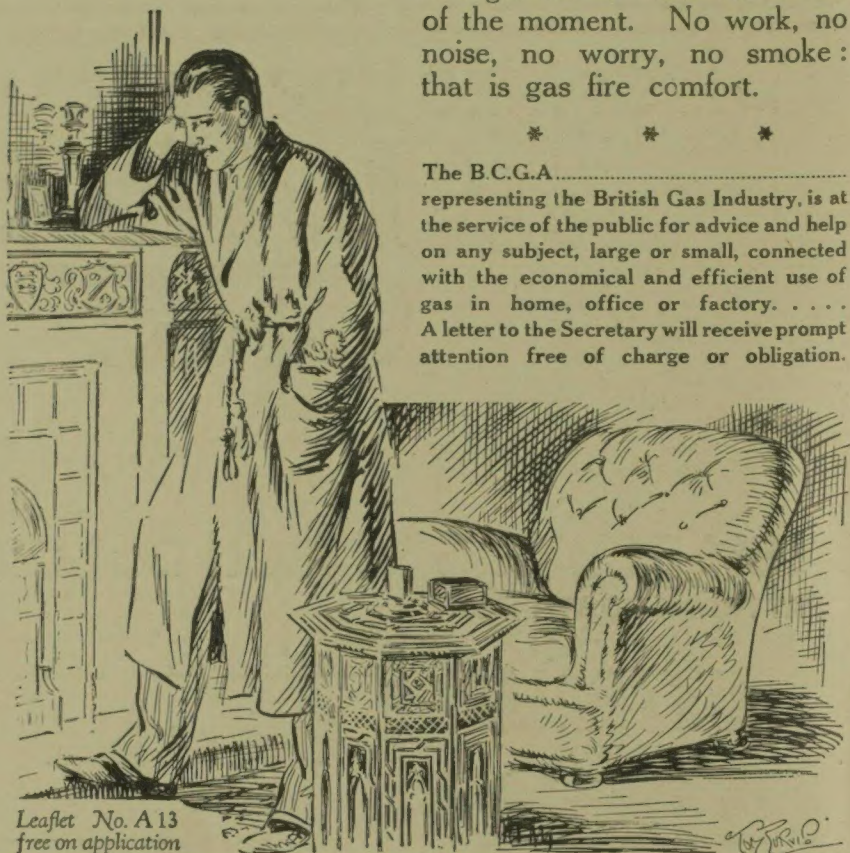
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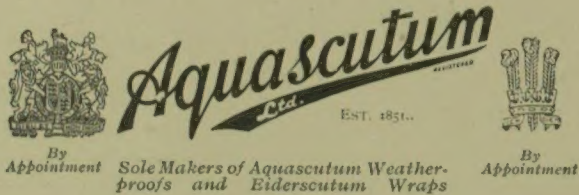


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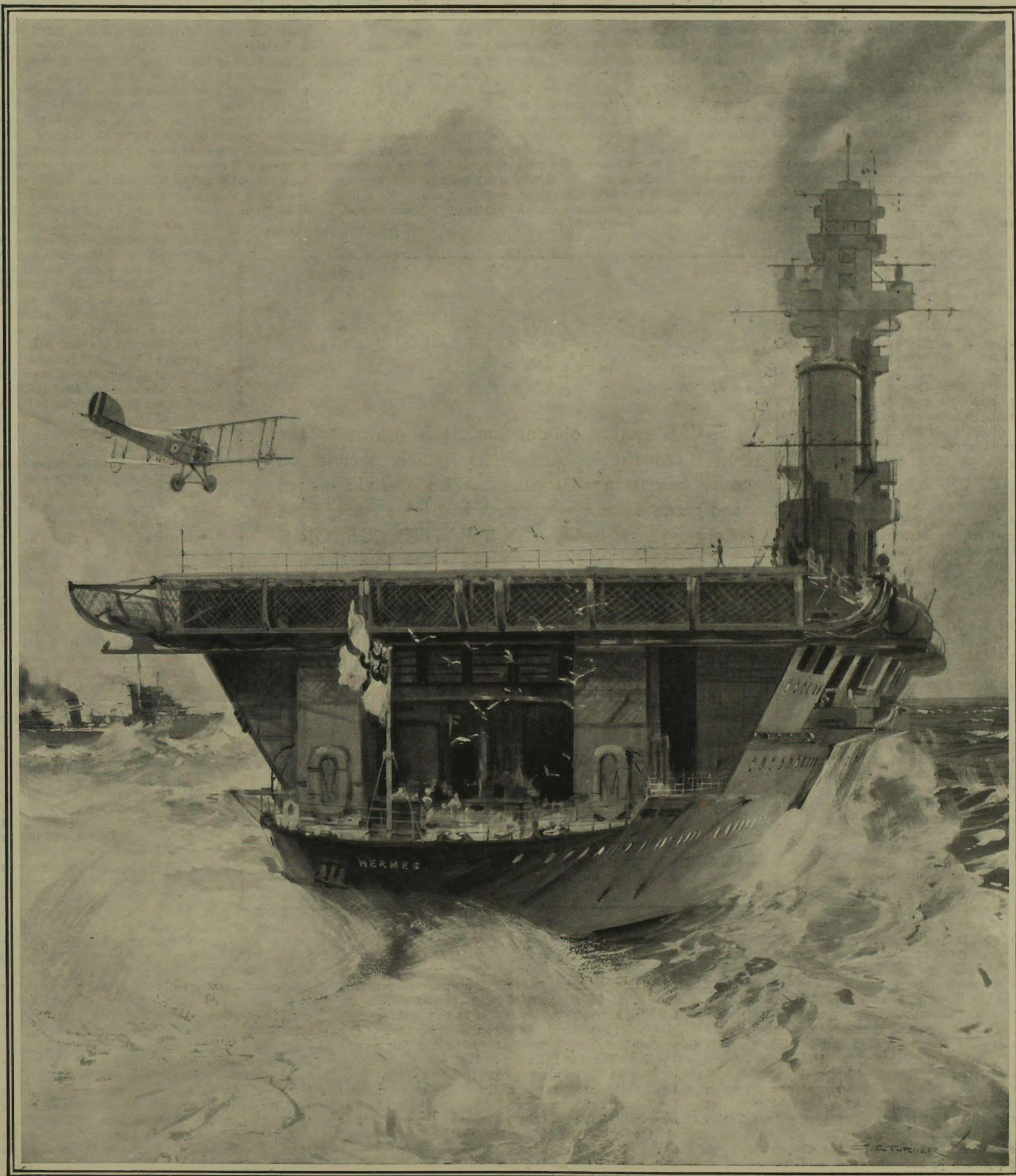
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1924.

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WITH FUNNEL, MAST, AND BRIDGE TO STARBOARD, AND WIDE UPPER DECK, GIVING HER A ONE-SIDED AND TOP-HEAVY APPEARANCE: H.M.S. "HERMES" (STERN VIEW), THE FIRST BRITISH AIRCRAFT-CARRIER SPECIALLY DESIGNED AS SUCH.

"The 'Hermes,'" writes Mr. Turner in a note on his drawing, "is the first vessel to be specially designed and completed as a carrier of aircraft. Other ships completed for this purpose have been originally designed as battle-ships, cruisers, destroyers, and so on. The 'Argus,' for instance, was originally intended to be an Italian liner, and the 'Eagle' a battle-ship for the Chilean Navy. The 'Hermes' is fitted to carry about twenty aeroplanes, which can be raised to her taking-off deck forward by electric hoists. She is 294 ft. long, with 10,950 tons displacement, and is armed with seven 6-in. and four 4-in. anti-aircraft guns, by which it is hoped to keep off any aerial attack. One

bomb on her flying deck would make it extremely dangerous for aircraft to 'land.' The 40,000-h.p. turbine engines give her a speed of about 25 knots. She burns oil fuel. The drawing shows the 'Hermes' steaming directly into the wind at her full speed of 25 knots to enable aeroplanes landing on her flying deck to do so with ease and safety on the ample area provided. This stern view shows the protected netting along her upper deck and the unusual arrangement of her funnel, mast, and navigating bridge, which are on the extreme starboard side of the ship. This, with her steeply flared sides (to give a maximum deck area) gives her a strangely top-heavy and unbalanced appearance."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

MOST of us feel something rather arresting, not to say alarming, about the case of the man who was locked up in a lunatic asylum for eight years for being religious, or for taking a reasonable interest in the word "parallelogram," and the idea of the end of the world. The persecution of science by religion is something of which we hear a good deal, and a good deal more than is historically accurate. But, in any case, it has pretty well come to an end. The persecution of religion by science has relatively, perhaps, only begun; but it is already at work, in we know not how many obscure cases of pedantry and cruelty. The mystics are very likely to be the martyrs when the psychologists become the kings. But there is involved a paradox that is still more peculiar. It is not merely that anything religious may be persecuted on the ground that it is not rational. It is also that anything irrational may be tolerated so long as it is also irreligious. It is only lunacy to assert religion; it is no longer lunacy to deny reason. If it were, all the professors of pragmatism would be locked up. The very incidents in this case afford an illustration. A man may be represented as mad and as making a mystical riddle of the word "parallelogram." But a man is not regarded as mad because he says that parallel lines always meet. Our fathers would have called him a rank, raving madman; denying the self-evident and uttering a contradiction in terms. We only call him a mathematician of the newer schools of relativity or the fourth dimension. The man who said: "Two and two may make five in the fixed stars" was a lunatic; and none the less a lunatic for being a literary man. I willingly admit that men of science have not a monopoly of this mental breakdown. But certainly the man who could talk as if the stars were fixed, and the numbers unfixed, was suffering from a complete mental breakdown. It is the same with the other form of insanity alleged in this case. It is not half so crazy to expect the end of the world to come soon as to expect the Superman to come soon. Yet how many earnest evolutionists in our time have written gravely as if the Superman was to be expected next week! Things do come to an end; and a thing designed is generally reviewed by the designer when it has come to an end. A man planting a rhododendron bush sees it bloom and wither and pronounces on the experiment; and there is nothing irrational in a day of judgment, assuming a design. But there is nothing in the world to show that a rhododendron all by itself will sprout into a super-rhododendron all the colours of the rainbow, merely because that would be a superior plant. The Superman was simply and solely a phantom called out of the void by the imagination of a lunatic; a quite literal lunatic named Nietzsche. Yet how vivid that utterly unreasonable vision became for many of our wavering and weak-minded generation! And the strangest thing of all is that it was some of the best brains that were thus bewitched. They also have their blessed word "parallelogram," like the blessed word "Mesopotamia"; but, while few soldiers want to go back to Mesopotamia, there are evidently sages who want to go back to Methuselah.

I need hardly say that I am not arguing that Mr. Bernard Shaw has a tile loose; I am only pointing out that there are far more tiles loose on the Hall of Science than on the parish church, or even the revivalist's chapel. On the contrary, it is my desire here to penetrate past the superficial oddities of Mr. Shaw's dramatic experiment, and consider whether the idea itself is in fact as sane as it is certainly serious. Mr. Shaw has suffered as a subject of criticism

from two classes of critics. The first are those who say they do not know what he means, and think it necessary to infer that he means nothing. The second are those who think they do know what he means, and think it necessary to agree with it. Few people seem to see that it is quite possible to understand it pretty completely and disagree with it altogether. But, as a matter of fact, it is only by taking it seriously that anybody can disagree with it seriously. The man who says that Shaw's play is all nonsense is really lending valuable support to the man who says it is all sense. By confessing his inability to make anything of it, he is precluding himself from arguing with the man who makes everything of it. He is like a man who should defend Christianity against Renan's

to me completely to prove his case. It is that the Darwinian version of evolution is, in the most emphatic sense of the phrase, not like life. It is impossible to believe that life has been so completely separated from will as is implied in the notion of natural selection producing all the varieties of nature. It is far too much of a fortuitous concourse of animals, like the fortuitous concourse of atoms. In that sense, every chapter of the "Origin of Species" may be precisely described as a chapter of accidents. Natural selection is the most unnatural thing we can conceive. It is an eternal coincidence. But it is not only true that natural selection is not natural at all; it is also the whole point of it that it is not selection at all. Nobody selects; and nothing cannot select. It seems

to me in the largest and most luminous sense a matter of commonsense to say that, if there was not a clear design from above, then there was some sort of dim design from below; and it is quite possible, of course, that there was both. All this preliminary part of the preface and the argument is sound and on solid ground; because it is dealing with a definite theory and giving reasons for differing from that theory. In other words, it is trying to do in the case of Darwin what I am trying to do in the case of Shaw.

Mr. Shaw's notion is not meant to be nonsensical, but it is nonsensical; not as a term of abuse, but in the exact sense in which I have said that most sensible people would have called the modern talk about pragmatism and parallelism nonsensical. Any rational person, and especially any rationalist person, would have called it irrational. Any sceptic, from Lucretius or Lucian to Hume or Huxley, would have thought it far more rational to say that the world was coming to an end in a hundred years than to say that the life of a man was not coming to an end for three hundred years. The mere scale or scope of the modern prophecies would have seemed utterly unbalanced and bewildering to all the philosophies of civilised history. I think they would be right; but not merely because of anything externally extravagant about that scale or scope. What is unnatural about this philosophy is that it will not accept the only norm it can ever get; that which Aristotle called the measure of all things. A good and happy humanity is, humanly speaking, the idea by which we test political and social ideas; it is the test; it is in that sense the ideal. This futurist

religion will not accept it as normal, and goes forth hunting for a new normal that it can never find. It can never find it because it can never fix it. It is obvious, of course, that a permanent ideal is absolutely necessary to anything like progress or reform. You cannot reform what is eternally formless; and you cannot march towards what is always moving about. What is the good of the progressive making certain that the children of the future shall have better boots, when the prophet is already saying that they will have no feet? It may seem a crazy comparison to say that children will have no feet. But it is not half so crazy as saying that people will have no children. And it actually is one part of this futurist scheme that the new generation will be born mature, without passing through childhood. That is an excellent working model of the whole issue. To us a world without children would not be a better world, but a very much worse world. It would not be an impossible Utopia, but simply an intolerable nightmare. And this is simply because we have kept in view, what the evolutionary lunatics have lost sight of, that there can be nothing more ideal than the ideal; and the only thing that affects humanity as an ideal at all is that which is fully human in being divine. For some of us it is fixed by a divine humanity, and even by a divine child.

OUR ANAGLYPHS.

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THE notice of our readers is drawn to the remarkable Anaglyphs which appear on other pages in this issue. With the aid of red and green films given away with this issue, these pictures may be seen in full STEREOSCOPIC RELIEF.

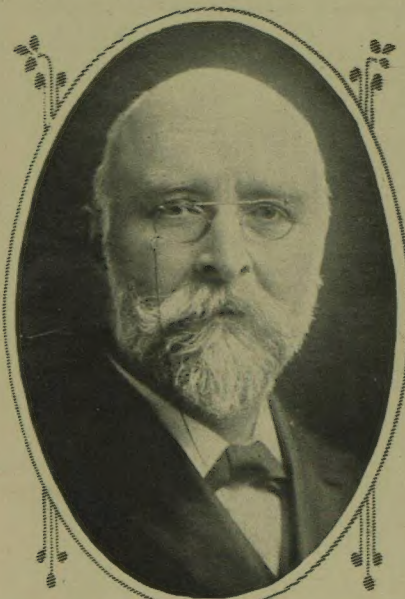
We draw special attention to the fact that every member of the audiences at "LONDON CALLING," at the DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE, is given red and green spectacles for seeing the presentation there of the extraordinary optical illusion entitled "THE SHADOWGRAPH." It is of interest to note that the same spectacles are quite suitable for viewing our Anaglyphs, if the spectacles are reversed, so that the left eye looks through the red film and the right eye through the green film.

"Vie de Jésus" by saying he thanked God he could not read the lingo. Or he is like a man who should reply to a detailed denunciation by saying that the fellow gabbled too fast for him to follow. It would be impossible to pay a more complete tribute to the truth of a philosophy than to say that nobody understands it except the few people who have found it to be true. It would be impossible to pay Mr. Shaw a more complete compliment than to suggest that he mystifies the stupid and convinces the wise. Yet that is exactly the impression that is necessarily left by merely sneering at the eccentricity or the extravagance or the extraordinary length or any other fantastic but merely external feature of a play like "Back to Methuselah." I have, therefore, always tried to do in criticisms what Mr. Shaw himself does in prefaces, and discussed the doctrine which is the backbone of the whole business. For Mr. Bernard Shaw, of all men in the world, leaves the critics the least right to say that they do not know what he means; for he elaborately explains it beforehand. Alone among the most fantastic fabulists, he not only adorns the fable with a moral, but he actually puts the moral before the fable.

The preface to this particular play deals first with a more particular point; about which Mr. Shaw seems

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

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THE BELGIAN PREMIER, WHO HAS RESIGNED: M. THEUNIS.



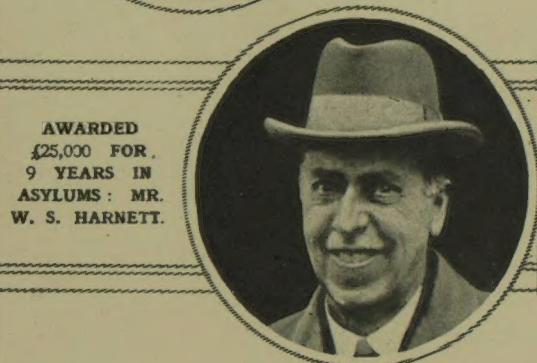
THE NEW KEEPER OF EGYPTIAN AND ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM: DR. H. R. HALL IN HIS OFFICE.



HEROINE OF A ROYAL ELOPEMENT: THE LATE PRINCESS LOUISE OF BELGIUM.



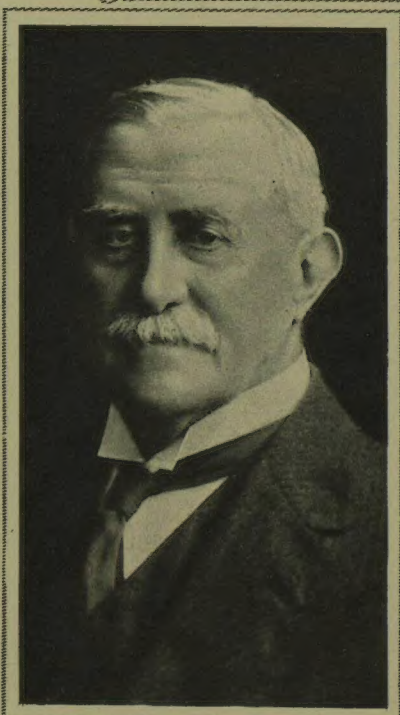
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RETIRING AFTER 37 YEARS IN THE WAR OFFICE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT: SIR CHARLES HARRIS.

Dr. Smith Woodward, the retiring Keeper of Geology at the British Museum, is famous for his work on the Piltdown Skull.—Dr. F. A. Bather has been Deputy-Keeper since 1902.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, who took his seat in the Commons on March 3, is probably the first M.P. introduced by his sons.—Sir Ernest A. Wallis Budge has been Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum since 1893. His successor, Dr. H. R. Hall, has excavated for the Egypt Exploration Fund, and directed the Museum excavations at Ur of the Chaldees, Tell-el-Obeid, and elsewhere.—M. Theunis, Premier of Belgium, resigned on the rejection of his Cabinet's motion to ratify the Franco-Belgian Economic Convention.—Princess Louise of Belgium, daughter of Leopold II., was married at 16, in 1875, to the late Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and was divorced in

1906 after eloping with Count Geza Mattachich.—Mr. J. T. Mills, whose fortune provides £1,640,000 in Estate Duty, was Lord of the Manor of Leighton Buzzard, and a director of several companies. He left two Murillos to the National Gallery.—Mr. W. S. Harnett was confined in asylums from December 1912 to 1921, when he escaped.—Mr. H. E. Blain has shown exceptional organising power as Manager of the London Underground Railways and General Omnibus Company.—Sir Stephen Finney was for eight years Manager of the North Western Railway in India, and later served on the India Railway Board. In 1872-3 he played Rugby football for England.—Sir Charles Harris has been Joint Secretary of the War Office since 1920, and a member of the Army Council. As Assistant Financial Secretary he introduced a new system of Army accounts.

THE HITLER-LUDENDORFF TREASON TRIAL: SCENES AT MUNICH.

Drawings by LASZLO FODOR. PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL AND KESTER (SUPPLIED BY ALFIERI).



The Bavarian Attorney-General.

The President of the Court, Dr. Neidhart.

*Dr. von Kahr,
ex-Dictator
of Bavaria, who recently resigned.*



*Herr von Pöhmmer, ex-Chief of the
Munich Police, one of the accused.*



*General Ludendorff,
the chief accused.*



*Herr Adolf Hitler, the Nationalist leader,
one of the principal accused.*



*Not saluted by the German sentries, but by civilians:
General Ludendorff (railing his hand) arriving at the Court as "a plain German citizen".*



*The trial of General Ludendorff, Herr Hitler and seven others for high treason:
the scene in court at Munich—the defendants on the left just in front of the judges.*

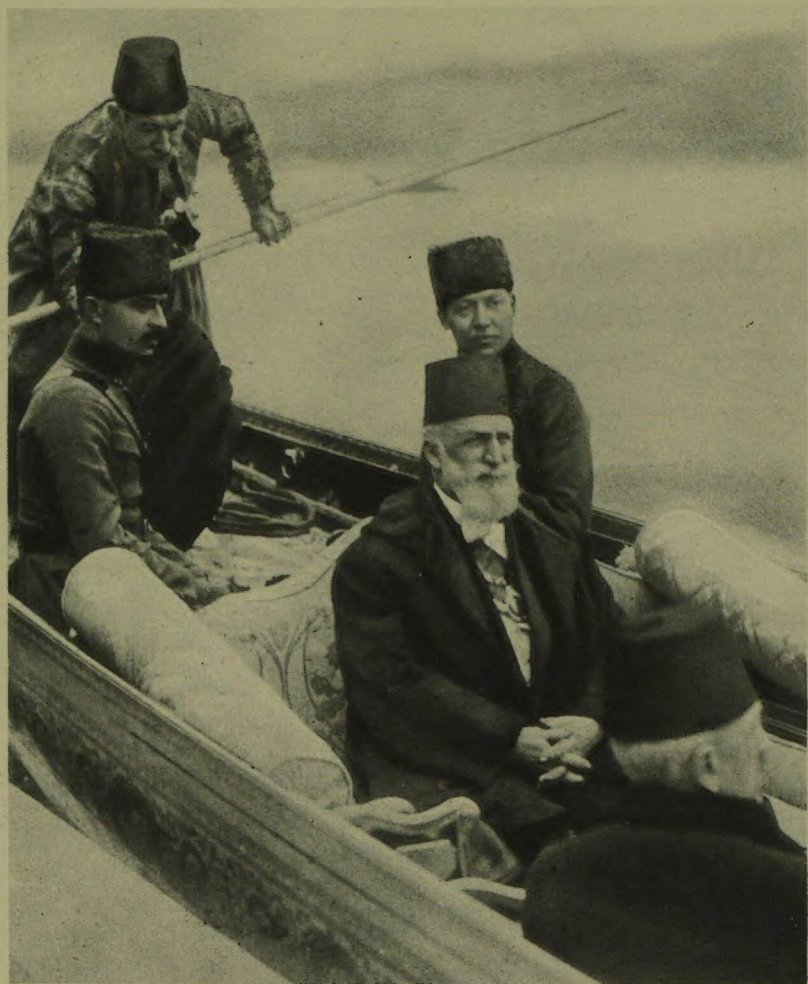
THE ORGANISER OF THE GREAT GERMAN PUSH OF 1918 ON TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON IN BAVARIA: GENERAL LUDENDORFF, HERR HITLER, AND OTHER LEADING PERSONALITIES IN THE PROCEEDINGS AT MUNICH.

The trial of General Ludendorff, Herr Adolf Hitler, and seven of their associates in the unsuccessful Nationalist movement in Bavaria last November, on charges of high treason, began at Munich on February 26. The case aroused great popular interest. It will be recalled that the Nationalist movement was suppressed by Dr. von Kahr and General von Lossow (then Commander of the Bavarian Division of the Reichswehr) who have both resigned, after they had seemed at first to support it. General Ludendorff motored to the Court from his home at Ludwigshöhe; but the other accused, who had been confined at Landsberg, were

given quarters in the Army School at Munich. Herr Hitler, who is an Austrian subject, and was at one time a sign-painter, was examined first. General Ludendorff's turn came on February 29, when he spoke for over three hours on political events in Germany during and since the war. He began by saying that his friends wished to place him on a pedestal, but he preferred to appear as a plain German citizen. "I am a monarchist," he said; "but monarchy must be for the benefit of the people, and not the people for the monarchy." He was cheered on leaving the Court.—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

IN TURKEY, EGYPT, NORWAY, AND BRITAIN: MATTERS OF ROYAL INTEREST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES'S PRESS AGENCY, FRANK WADE, I.B., AND BARRATT'S.



THE ABOLITION OF THE CALIPHATE BY THE TURKISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: THE DEPOSED CALIPH, ABDUL MEJID EFFENDI (CENTRE), IN THE ROYAL BARGE.



THE NEW CONTROLLER OF TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB: M. PIERRE LACAU (SECOND FROM LEFT), DIRECTOR OF ANTIQUITIES, WITH KING FUAD OF EGYPT.



THE KING'S SISTER AS A WINTER SPORTSWOMAN: QUEEN MAUD OF NORWAY AT KONGSSAETEREN, WHERE SHE SPENDS MANY HOURS DAILY ON SKI.



PAINTER OF OUR PRESENTATION PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, INSPECTED BY THE KING AND QUEEN: MR. JOHN ST. HELIER LANDER AT WORK.

Throughout the Moslem world an enormous sensation was caused by the news that the Turkish Grand National Assembly at Angora, on March 3, passed a resolution to abolish the Caliphate. At the same time the present Caliph, Abdul Mejid Effendi, was deposed. He was elected Caliph when the Sultanate was abolished in 1922 and his cousin (Sultan Muhammed VI.) left Constantinople. Our photograph shows the ex-Caliph returning from the ceremony of the blessing of his holy beard (then newly grown) last April.—M. Pierre Lacau, the French Director-General of Antiquities to the Egyptian Government, as a sequel to the dispute with Mr. Howard Carter, forced an entry into Tutankhamen's Tomb on February 22, under Government orders, and assumed control of the work there. Later it was stated that the tomb would be open to visitors on March 1. On

February 29 it was reported that Mr. Carter's legal proceedings against the Egyptian Government had been withdrawn, and that a new action would be begun in the name of Almina Countess of Carnarvon and General Sir John Maxwell, one of the late Earl's executors.—The Norwegian Royal Family have lately been enjoying winter sport at Kongssaeteren, where Queen Maud, it is said, spends some four hours a day on ski.—Mr. John St. Helier Lander, who painted the portrait of the Prince of Wales in polo kit (reproduced in our issue of February 16), presented by the proprietors of this paper to the Manchester City Art Gallery, recently had the honour of showing it to their Majesties at Buckingham Palace. Above he is seen at work on his portrait of Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice.

THE PLIGHT OF THE HIGHLAND CROFTER: STARVATION IN THE HEBRIDES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MISS M. E. M. DONALDSON.



"IT IS A COMMON SIGHT TO SEE WOMEN AND CHILDREN STAGGERING HOME WITH GREAT BUNDLES OF STICKS ON THEIR BACKS."



A "BLACK HOUSE," WITH A HOLE IN THE ROOF INSTEAD OF CHIMNEY FOR THE PEAT SMOKE THAT BLACKENS THE WALLS—HENCE THE NAME: THE MOST PRIMITIVE TYPE OF CROFTER'S DWELLING.



WHERE ROADS ARE BADLY NEEDED: ON THE MOUNTAIN TRACK TO SANNA, TO WHICH THERE IS NO OTHER ACCESS.



TYPICAL OF MANY SUFFERING SEVERE HARDSHIP THROUGH THE POTATO CROP AND PEAT FUEL BEING RUINED BY RAIN: AN ISOLATED CROFTING HAMLET IN THE WESTERN ISLES.



WHERE THE MOUNTAIN TRACK CONNECTING THE LITTLE TOWNSHIP OF SANNA WITH THE NEAREST ROAD BEGINS: ACHNA, A TYPICAL CROFTING COMMUNITY.



BEARING A HEAVY BURDEN OVER THE ROUGH MOUNTAIN PATHS: A WOMAN OF SKYE WITH A CREEL FULL OF PEAT, FUEL SPOILT BY RAIN.



TYPES OF A STURDY RACE THAT GAVE MANY SONS IN THE WAR: HIGHLAND CROFTERS GOING HOME; THE MAN WITH A FOOT-PLOUGH, THE BOY WITH DRIFTWOOD FOR FUEL.



CARRYING HOME FISH—A SOURCE OF FOOD SPOILT FOR THE CROFTERS BY "PIRATE" TRAWLERS: A POORLY CLAD LITTLE WEST HIGHLANDER.

Great distress prevails among the crofters of the Hebrides, on whose behalf the Lord Mayor has made an appeal ("exclusively," to quote the "Morning Post," "to the generous-minded of our own race, and not to the United States, as is erroneously believed"). In sending us these photographs, taken by herself, Miss M. E. M. Donaldson writes: "Some 20,000 of our countrymen, through no fault of theirs, are on the verge of starvation. Owing to the almost incessant rain of last year, the crofters in the West Highland islands and in the North Highlands have had all on which they depend for food, fodder, and fuel ruined. Potatoes, their staple food, have rotted in the ground; peat, their native fuel, is in a sodden condition; there is a scarcity of milk because the cows are dry, and of fodder for the cattle. English trawlers, by transgressing the three-mile limit, not

only ruin their fishing, but destroy the spawning beds. In the War not a conscript left Skye; most of the ex-Service men served in the Royal Navy, and many a family lost its breadwinner. It is hoped enough money will be raised to give the crofters employment in making the roads to their townships—roads that are so badly needed and so long overdue. Whilst the Scottish Board of Agriculture concerns itself exclusively with making roads to new townships, the old crofter communities are utterly neglected in this respect. Such a community of twenty houses as that of Sanna is served only by a mountain track two miles long to the nearest road. Everything, from coffins to barrels of paraffin oil, has to be borne over the hillside, through bogs and burns, amongst boulders and over rocks, often by women, and generally in the worst of weathers."

THE OXFORD UNION CENTENARY: "A NURSERY OF ENGLISH STATESMEN."

PHOTOGRAPH BY HILLS AND SAUNDERS, OXFORD.



DISCUSSING THE PROPOSITION "THAT CIVILISATION HAS ADVANCED SINCE THIS SOCIETY FIRST MET": THE CENTENARY DEBATE OF THE OXFORD UNION, IN WHICH THE SPEAKERS WERE ALL EX-PRESIDENTS.

The Oxford Union Society, founded in 1823, was to have kept its centenary last autumn, but the occasion was postponed on account of the General Election, which would have prevented many distinguished former members from attending. The Centenary Debate was held on February 28, when Professor Gilbert Murray moved "that civilisation has advanced since this Society first met." The motion was opposed by Mr. John Buchan, and the other speakers, who were all ex-Presidents, included Mr. Philip Guedalla (the brilliant essayist, whose "Under the Knife" criticisms of famous writers have appeared in our pages), in favour

of the motion, and the Rev. Father R. A. Knox, who opposed it. The resolution was carried by 576 to 279. The Centenary banquet took place in the Town Hall, Oxford, on the following night, February 29, and among the guests expected were the Archbishop of York, Mr. Asquith, Lord Curzon, Lord Birkenhead, Sir John Simon, Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, and Mr. Hilaire Belloc. The present President of the Union, Mr. C. H. O. Scaife, of St. John's, was in the chair. The history of the Society has been told by Mr. Herbert A. Morrah in his book, "The Oxford Union, 1823—1923," reviewed in our issue of December 8 last.

AT HOME AND ABROAD: PICTORIAL NEWS FROM THREE CONTINENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., P. AND A., DIXON AND SON, A. STEPHENS, AND CAPTAIN E. W. J. PAYNE, M.C.



THE PRIVACY OF THE HAREM INVADIED FROM THE AIR: THE INNER COURT OF THE DAR MAGHZEN PALACE AT MARRAKESH, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM AN AEROPLANE, SHOWING THE SULTAN'S WOMENFOLK.



AMPHIBIOUS: A "HYDROLAND" TANK, ATTACHED TO THE U.S.S. "WYOMING," WITH A FRENCH 75-MM. GUN IN THE BOW, MAKING 14 KNOTS DURING RECENT NAVAL MANŒUVRES AT PANAMA.



TO BE UNVEILED BY PRINCESS MARY: A NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE PANEL, "WOMEN'S WORK IN THE WAR," BY LUCY KEMP-WELCH.



IN THE SADDLE AGAIN SINCE BREAKING HIS COLLAR-BONE: THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND DRAG HUNT NEAR LONG SUTTON, HAMPSHIRE.



THE ILLUMINATED BY ELECTRIC LAMPS IN THE ADJACENT ROCKERIES EVERY EVENING: THE WAR MEMORIAL AT BARROW.



WITH AN ARCH (IN THE RIGHT BACKGROUND) BUILT OF STONES FROM OLD LONDON BRIDGE: A TERRACE, RILL, AND PERGOLA GARDEN AT THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION.

The Moorish architects who built the Sultan's palace at Marrakesh did not foresee a time when the inner court of the harem would be open to view from an aeroplane. The above photograph shows the Sultan's wives, daughters, and sisters in the courtyard. A sketch of the Sultan himself appeared in our issue of February 23, among Mr. A. Forestier's drawings, made for us in Morocco.—Lecturing lately on the development of Tanks, Colonel J. F. C. Fuller said that one type an army required was a lightly armoured, very fast machine to replace cavalry and able to cross water. Such appears to be the American "hydroland" tank here illustrated.—Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch's new panel for the Royal



IDEALISM IN HORTICULTURE: A PICTURESQUE RILL AND FOUNTAIN GARDEN IN THE ANNEXE TO THE EIGHTH IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA.

Exchange, "Women's Work during the War," presented by the Empress Club, will be unveiled by Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, on April 29.—The Prince of Wales has lost no time in getting into the saddle again since he broke his collar-bone in an accident on February 8. On March 1 he and Prince Henry attended the Aldershot Command Drag Hunt, near Long Sutton, Hampshire, and the Prince cleared a jump at which his Equerry, Major E. D. Metcalfe, fell and was seriously injured.—The eighth Ideal Home Exhibition organised by the "Daily Mail" was opened at Olympia on February 28 by the Duchess of York. The gardens were laid out by twelve leading landscape gardeners,

GETTING "THE EAR OF THE HOUSE": THE MINISTER OF HEALTH.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HUTCHINSON AND RUSSELL.



A LABOUR MINISTER FROM THE CLYDE "BLACK BY HIS SPEECHES ON POPLAR: THE RIGHT HON.

SQUAD" MAKING A REPUTATION IN PARLIAMENT
J. WHEATLEY, M.P., P.C., MINISTER OF HEALTH.

MR. WHEATLEY'S speech in defence of his action in rescinding the Mond order (prescribing a scale of outdoor relief for the Poplar Guardians) drew compliments even from opponents, and established him as a force to be reckoned with in Parliament. Mr. Asquith described him as "a formidable combatant," and his speech as "an adroit debating performance"; while Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, his predecessor at the Ministry of Health, said he had seldom heard such an excellent speech from a comparatively new Member. Mr. Wheatley, who sits

[Continued opposite.]



for the Shettleston Division of Glasgow, belongs to the group of Scottish Socialists known as "the Clyde Contingent," or "the Black Squad," and was one of four who were suspended last year. He was born in 1869, of Irish parentage, and as a boy worked in the Lanarkshire coal mines. Now he is a publisher in Glasgow, where he has sat on the City Council for ten years, and on the Lanarkshire County Council. He founded the Catholic Socialist Society, and has been President of the Scottish Labour Housing Association. As Minister of Health his salary is £2000 a year.

WHY NOT FOR JOCKEYS TOO? "CRASH" HELMETS FOR MOTOR-CYCLISTS.

ARTICLE AND ILLUSTRATIONS SUPPLIED BY MR. J. HARRISON, A.M.I.A.E. DRAWING BY H. M. CURWEN. PHOTOGRAPHS BY BURWOODS AND SPECIAL PRESS.



AN EARLY "DAY" HELMET THAT SAVED THE LIFE OF A MOTOR-CYCLIST THROWN OVER A COW AT 80 M.P.H.



APPROVED BY THE AUTO-CYCLE UNION, AND MADE COMPULSORY IN TOURIST TROPHY RACES: THE STANDARD TYPE OF "CRASH" HELMET NOW USED BY MOTOR-CYCLISTS, ALONG WITH TRIPLEX GLASSES.



DENTED WHEN MR. W. J. McCURUM WAS THROWN AT HIGH SPEED BUT UNHURT: A ROBINSON HELMET.

"SOME recent unfortunate accidents to steeplechase jockeys," writes Mr. J. Harrison, A.M.I.A.E., "are likely to wake the panic-mongers to action, just as they were awakened by a number of motor-cycle racing accidents eleven or twelve years ago. It was almost entirely due to the Auto-Cycle Union's designing and perfecting a protective armour that such events as the Tourist Trophy Races were allowed to continue. . . . After the opening of Brooklands Race Track, the rapid development of the internal-combustion engine stressed the frames and tyres of motor-cycles beyond their limit of endurance.

and a broken frame or burst tyre meant the rider taking a toss. At high speeds this was too often followed by death. At the time in question aviation was beginning to make headway, and a protective helmet was invented. . . . Observations made at Brooklands by Dr. Gardiner, the official doctor and the designer of the helmet now used, showed that a thrown rider's path through the air was parabolic, and that those who came off at very high speeds were saved because they struck the ground at such an acute angle that they skidded along the track. On the other hand, motor-cyclists who were flung while travelling at a slower rate landed on their skulls and were seriously injured. The problem, then,

(Continued opposite.)

was to design a helmet that should be at once a buffer and a skid, and which should be weatherproof, light and comfortable. How this was solved is shown in the sectional drawing. The helmet consists of an inner and outer casing. The inner casing, which is connected to the outer casing at the rim, is made of soft leather, and can be laced up by the wearer so as to fit tightly on to his skull. The object of this inner casing, and the fluted cork rim at its base, is to distribute any shock that may be sustained over as large an area of the skull as possible, since a blow when distributed over a wide area is not as injurious as a

blow of similar force concentrated on a point. The outer shell or dome is a smooth, hard structure built of sheets of linen pressed over a former and stuck together with shellac. The inside of this shell is lined with a thick layer of felt, and the object of this felt lining is to act as a buffer if the inner or outer shell be broken by a severe blow. This dome is shaped like the nose of a projectile, so as to cause the man's head to slide along the ground when he strikes it, as he nearly always does, at a sharp angle. As the full force of the blow is deflected, the rider feels but little concussion, and, provided that he is suitably protected from abrasion, he should suffer but little hurt. A rider guards against flying

(Continued below.)



WEIGHING 19½ OZ.: A T.T. "CRASH" HELMET MADE BY MESSRS. E. DAY, LTD., ST. ALBANS, AND APPROVED BY THE A.C.U.



SUITABLE ALSO FOR STEEPLECHASE JOCKEYS: FOUR "CRASH" HELMETS THAT SAVED FOUR MOTOR-CYCLISTS' LIVES, DISPLAYED BY AN M.C.U. OFFICIAL.



"I OWE MY SIGHT TO ITS PROTECTION": BLOOD-STAINED TRIPLEX GLASS FROM A FACE-MASK WORN BY MR. J. HARRISON IN A CRASH AT 45-50-M.P.H.

Continued.

by the use of a thick leather coat, breeches, knee-boots, and gloves. His face is protected by a face-mask fitted with Triplex glasses. The blood-stained safety glass shown was taken from my goggles after a smash in last year's London-Land's End Trial. I owe my sight to its protection. The approved helmet was first made compulsory in the 1914 Tourist Trophy Races, and in August 1921 the A.C.U. Competitions Committee enforced its use in all open speed trials and hill-climbs. . . . In spite of the protection afforded, the helmet is both comfortable and light, and the average weight of the four approved types—the Grose,

the Gamage, the Robinson, and the Day—is about 18 ounces. The price is about one and a-half guineas. As, unfortunately, one or two helmets supplied were of inferior quality, the Union have barred all but the four named types, and all helmets have now to be sent to headquarters for inspection. Helmets which are passed have a seal attached. Two photographs are shown of helmets which have saved life. If the bodies which govern other forms of dangerous sport can be persuaded to learn from their motor-cycling brethren, such helmets might well prevent a recurrence of the accidents which mar their events as now carried on."

THE ARMY BREAKS THE NAVY'S SPELL OF VICTORY: SERVICE "RUGGER."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.



THE ARMY'S FIRST VICTORY OVER THE NAVY AT "RUGGER" SINCE 1914: AN ARMY PLAYER BREAKS AWAY IN THE MATCH AT TWICKENHAM.



A PASS BY A NAVY PLAYER (LEFT) INTERCEPTED BY AN ARMY MAN WITH HIS FOOT: AN INCIDENT OF THE MATCH PLAYED ON MARCH 1.



DEFEATED BY THE ARMY BY 19 POINTS TO 5 POINTS: THE NAVY TEAM (DISTINGUISHED BY DARK SHORTS AND THREE WHITE CROSS STRIPES ON STOCKINGS).



VICTORIOUS OVER THE NAVY BY 2 GOALS AND 3 TRIES TO 1 GOAL: THE ARMY TEAM (IN WHITE SHORTS WITH ONE WHITE CROSS STRIPE ON STOCKINGS).



PLAYED BEFORE PRINCE GEORGE AND SOME 18,000 OTHER SPECTATORS: THE NAVY v. THE ARMY—A NAVY MAN (NO. 15) BREAKS THROUGH.



WELL TACKLED: AN ARMY PLAYER WITH THE BALL EFFECTIVELY STOPPED IN HIS CAREER BY A COUPLE OF NAVY MEN.

The Army defeated the Navy at Rugby football for the first time since 1914, in the match played at Twickenham on March 1, the Army scoring 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) and the Navy 1 goal (5 points). Prince George was among the 18,000 spectators. The Army now hopes to beat the Air Force at Uxbridge on March 8, and so win the Services Championship. The teams at Twickenham were as follows (those marked * being Internationals)—Royal Navy: Lieutenant H. S. Harrison, back; Lieutenant H. W. V. Stephenson, Engine-Room-Artificer A. George, Midshipman T. S. Lee, and Midshipman R. G. Giffard, three-quarter backs; Sub-Lieutenant A. E. Buchanan, and Lieutenant F. E. Chevallier, half-backs;

Lieutenant W. C. T. Eyres (Captain), *Regulating Petty Officer W. E. G. Ludington, *Marine E. R. Gardner, *Lieutenant C. F. G. T. Hallaran, Lieutenant D. Orr-Ewing, Lieutenant R. O'Connor, Leading Seaman W. S. Broom, and *Lieutenant P. R. B. Williams-Powlett, forwards. The Army: Captain C. A. Baker, back; R. K. Millar, A. R. Aslett, L. G. Thomas, and G. J. Bryan, three-quarter backs; Captain B. G. H. Tucker, and J. R. B. Worton, half-backs; W. H. H. Aitkin, W. F. Browne, G. A. P. Sanders, *C. K. T. Faithfull, Sergeant F. A. Pates, T. G. Rennie, J. A. Ross, and G. D. Young (Captain), forwards. Referee: Mr. T. H. Ville.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

THE UNIQUE PÈRE DAVID'S DEER, AND VARIATION IN ANTLERS.

By W. P. Pyecraft, F.Z.S., Author of "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

ONCE more, after an interval of several years, those who will may see, at the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, one of the rarest and most remarkable of living deer. This is the Milou, or Père David's deer, which, apparently, became extinct as a wild animal centuries ago. Large herds, however, were preserved in the great hunting park of the Chinese emperors, known as the Non-Haitzu, which was enclosed by a wall forty-five miles in circumference. Here it was discovered in 1865, by the French missionary, naturalist, and explorer—the Abbé David—who found an opportunity of looking over the walls of the imperial enclosure, and was much astonished at the sight which met his eyes. For, in addition to many other kinds of game, he saw herds of what he then regarded as a species of reindeer, though rather donkey-like in appearance, and with a long tail; but, at that season, they were all without antlers—or his surprise would have been even greater.

In the January of the following year he succeeded in bribing the Tartar guards of the park to procure him specimens—a stag and a hind. In the following year the French Minister at Peking succeeded, by diplomatic means, in obtaining a living pair. The male, however, died soon after leaving the park, but its skin, with those secured from the Tartar guards, was sent to the Paris Museum.

In 1869 the Zoological Society succeeded in obtaining a living pair. A second pair were purchased in 1883. In due course these died, and a male was presented to the Society by its President, the Duke of Bedford. This died some years ago, but he has now generously presented another male. Although Père David's deer has bred at the Gardens of the Société d'Acclimatation in Paris, and elsewhere, no one except the Duke of Bedford has ever succeeded in raising a herd. Save at Woburn Abbey, there are, indeed, probably few, if any, survivors of this strange creature left in the world.

Among its many peculiarities Père David's deer differs from all other deer, living or extinct, in the character of its antlers. These are of the "forked type," as in American deer; but in their details they are unique. Unlike the antlers of, say, the familiar red deer, they have no "brow-tine," nor that immediately above it, known as the "bez tine." But the main shaft, instead, at a short distance from its base, gives rise to a backwardly directed tine of great length, as will be seen in the adjoining photograph (Fig. 1); a second fork being given off still further up; while a beam may terminate in a short bifurcation.

Yet another singular feature about these antlers is the fact that

year after year. The very suggestion that such was the case would have seemed incredible. Not even the knowledge that the American Pronghorn antelope annually sheds the horny sheaths of its horns would



FIG. 1.—SHOWING THE LONG BACK TINE, AND ABSENCE OF BROW AND "BEZ" TINES: THE MILOU, OR PÈRE DAVID'S DEER, WHOSE REMARKABLE ANTLERS ARE SHED AND RENEWED TWICE A YEAR.

Photograph by W. P. Pyecraft.



FIG. 5.—WITH FINE ANTLERS AKIN TO THE PREHISTORIC TYPE, DUE TO GOOD FOOD AND SHELTER: THE HEAD OF A PARK-BRED RED DEER FROM WARNHAM COURT.

Photograph from the Rowland Ward Studios.



FIG. 2.—SHOWING THE REMARKABLE WIDTH OF THE PALMATED BROW AND "BEZ" TINES: ANTLERS OF A FINE CARIBOU HEAD FROM NOVA ZEMBLA.

Photograph by E. J. Manly.

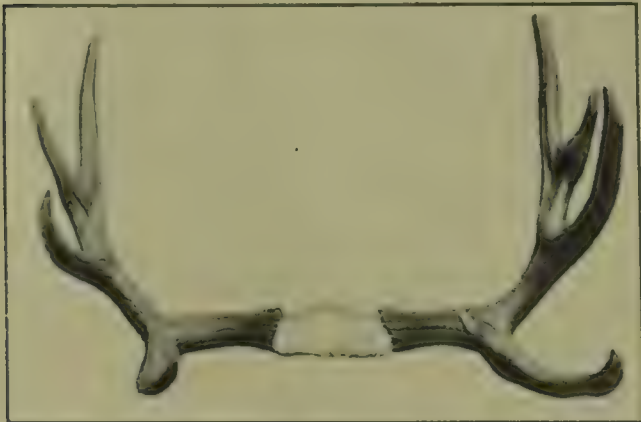


FIG. 3.—A FINE EXAMPLE OF THE CERVINE TYPE: THE ANTLERS OF AN EAST SIBERIAN ELK, IN LORD ROTHSCHILD'S COLLECTION—ONE VARIETY AMONG MANY.

Photograph from the Rowland Ward Studios.

they are shed, and renewed, twice in a year, instead of once, as in all other deer. It seems hardly likely that this exuberance of growth can be the effect of semi-domestication; rather, we must assume that it is an inherent idiosyncrasy of the species, without parallel among its tribe. Had deer been known only as fossils, we should never have discovered this strange phenomenon of the shedding and renewal of the antlers,

have led to the inference that the deer shed the whole "horn." The shedding of these horn-sheaths is by no means without parallel. Many birds shed parts of the beak-sheath. Some shed their claws.

The Prong horn, it is to be remembered, is one of the "Hollow-horned ruminants" wherein the "horns" are formed by outgrowths of the skull, and are provided with large air-chambers. Over this bony core is the sheath of horn such as we see in sheep, antelopes, oxen, and so on. The antlers of the deer, on the other hand, are solid outgrowths of the skull, and have no protecting sheath, save when "in velvet," that is to say, during the period of growth when the developing antler is invested in a thick layer of blood-vessels, which are protected by a peculiar hairy skin, having the texture of velvet. This peels off when the growth of the antler is complete, leaving an unprotected bony surface.

This annual shedding of the antlers affords opportunity for a considerable range of variation in the number and disposition of the tines; so that one cannot describe the antlers of the deer with the same accuracy that is possible in the case of the "hollow-horned" ruminants—though even here variation is found.

In this matter of variation the antlers of the reindeer and the caribou—the American counterpart of the reindeer—show a surprising range. In the accompanying photograph (Fig. 2) a particularly fine specimen from Nova Zembla is shown. It is remarkable for the great width of the palmated areas, as well as for symmetry. The extreme breadth of the brow-tines is a very striking feature; and, moreover, they are nearly equal in size. This is seldom the case in the caribou, wherein one may be a mere spike. The palmated area of the forwardly directed beam—as the main shaft is called—is, it will be noticed, much greater in the left than the right antler; it also displays a greater number of points. The range of variation displayed in examination of any large collection of reindeer heads is one which cannot fail to evoke astonishment. And no less is this true of the antlers of the elk, or moose. As with the reindeer, so with the moose; at least a dozen—better still, a score, photographs of each would be necessary to bring home the bewildering range of variation which such antlers present. In the matter of the moose, some sportsmen contend that there are two types—a "palmate" and a "cervine"; but, as every possible intermediate gradation between the two can be found, this distinction cannot be regarded as valid. In the wonderful museum of Lord Rothschild is a fine example of the "cervine" type, shown in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 3). The "palmated" specimen (Fig. 4), from Alaska, seems, at first sight, to be fundamentally different. But this is because extreme types are then compared. The American moose, however, is always a vastly bigger animal than its European relative. The expanse of this particular pair of antlers was six feet, and even this has been exceeded.

Age and haunts have much to do with the relative sizes of antlers. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say, "age and food-supply" are the governing factors in the development of the antlers. If any evidence as to the importance of food and habitat were needed it could easily be furnished by the case of the red-deer. Even the finest heads of the Scotch deer forests of to-day are small, compared with the heads of prehistoric specimens. But then the deer of the Highlands of Scotland to-day are living under adverse conditions. The "forests" are largely non-existent, and the descent to the lowlands which these animals were wont to make in ancient days, to escape the rigours of winter, is now impossible. Lack of adequate shelter, lack of adequate food, have both contributed towards the decline in this matter of the development of the antlers. A further adverse factor is the fact that the



FIG. 4.—WITH 6-FT. WIDE ANTLERS OF PALMATED TYPE: THE HEAD OF AN ALASKAN MOOSE, WHICH ALSO DISPLAYS GREAT VARIATION OF ANTLER GROWTH.

Photograph from the Rowland Ward Studios.

"deer forests" are largely let to those whose only interest is to kill. They naturally pick the finest heads. Hence the breed is being slowly "bled white." Compare the best Highland heads of to-day with park-bred animals, where conditions are at their best. In the adjoining photograph (Fig. 5) will be seen a head from the fine specimens at Warnham Court, where they compare favourably with the heads of olden time.

GERMANY'S NATIONAL EPIC RICHLY FILMED: THE "NIBELUNGEN LIED."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DECLA-BIOSCOP.



A FILM SETTING IN THE MANNER OF A SIME FANTASY: THE ARRIVAL OF SIEGFRIED (PAUL RICHTER) AT THE CASTLE OF KING GUNTHER AT WORMS, IN THE FIRST PART OF THE "NIBELUNGEN" FILM, AT BERLIN.

The recent production in Berlin of an elaborate film version of the German epic, the "Nibelungen Lied," was regarded as a theatrical event of national importance, and the first night "audience" was as brilliant as that of a *première* at the Opera. The picture is the work of the largest German film company, the Decla-Ofa, and the producer, Herr Fritz Lang, strove to give the legend a worthy and really artistic setting. In the choice of leading actors and actresses he avoided the "star" system, selecting rather players of sound ability who "look the part"; and he also discarded spectacular "crowd" scenes, limiting the number

of supers to about sixty, even for battle scenes. The palace settings are very imposing, and the forest and cave scenes in fairyland possess imaginative beauty. A notable feature is the huge and realistic dragon (operated by ten men inside and twenty below), slain by Siegfried, who thus obtained the Nibelungs' treasure which it guarded. The encounter was illustrated in our issue of February 23. Siegfried next goes to the castle of the Burgundian King Gunther, at Worms, on the Rhine, to seek the hand of his sister, Kriemhild. The film follows the German story, which differs from the Norse version adopted by Wagner.

THE "NIBELUNGEN" FILM: SIEGFRIED WINS THE TREASURE; A SEQUEL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DECLA-BIOSCOP.



SUGGESTING AN EPISODE AKIN TO THE STORY OF THE PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN: A PICTURESQUE SCENE FROM "KRIEMHILD'S REVENGE," THE SECOND PART OF THE "NIBELUNGEN" FILM, IN WHICH KRIEMHILD BRINGS RETRIBUTION ON THE SLAYER OF SIEGFRIED, HER HUSBAND.



WITH HIS HEART ENCASED IN A CRYSTAL ON THE ROCKS BESIDE HIM: ALBERICH (GEORG JOHN), KING OF THE NIBELUNGEN, AND PROTECTOR OF THE DWARFS' REALM, IN THE FIRST PART OF THE FILM.



SIEGFRIED, AFTER SLAYING THE DRAGON AND CONQUERING ALBERICH, WINS THE TREASURE OF THE NIBELUNGEN: ENTERING THE FAIRY CAVE OF THE DWARFS.

The "Nibelungen" film is divided into two parts, of which the first only was produced in Berlin on February 14, as mentioned in our issue of the 23rd under the photographs of Siegfried's encounter with the great dragon which guarded the treasure of the Nibelungen, a race of fairy dwarfs. To win the treasure he had also to conquer their king, Alberich. The first part of the story goes on to show his arrival at King Gunther's castle at Worms, where Gunther's sister, Kriemhild, consents to wed him on condition that he will go with Gunther to Iceland, and help him in his wooing of Brunhild, a warlike maiden who, like

Atalanta, will only yield her hand to one who can overcome her in strife. Siegfried, with the aid of the cap of invisibility he has taken from Alberich, assumes the guise of Gunther, and conquers Brunhild, who is brought back and wedded to Gunther, while Siegfried weds Kriemhild. Brunhild falls in love with Siegfried, but, discovering the deception practised on her, plots his death at the hands of a knight named Hagen, and then kills herself. The second part of the film relates the revenge of Kriemhild on Hagen. The upper photograph above belongs to this part of the story, but no details are given of the scene.

THE "NIBELUNGEN" FILM: RIVALS FOR THE LOVE OF SIEGFRIED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DECLA-BIOSCOP.

WEDDED TO
ATTILA, KING
OF THE HUNS,
AFTER THE
MURDER OF
SIEGFRIED: HIS
WIDOW, KRIEM-
HILD (FRAÜLEIN
MARGARETE
SCHÖN, THE
RIGHT-HAND
FIGURE OF THE
TWO IN THE
CENTRE), IN
"KRIEMHILD'S
REVENGE,"
PART II. OF
THE "NIB-
ELUNGEN" FILM.



CROSSING A
BRIDGE OF
SHIELDS HELD
BY KNIGHTS
STANDING IN
THE WATER:
BRUNHILD
LANDING AT
WORMS AS THE
BRIDE OF
GUNTHER, IN
WHOSE SEM-
BLANCE SIEG-
FRIED OVER-
CAME HER IN
ICELAND—AN
EARLY SCENE
IN PART I. OF
THE "NIB-
ELUNGEN" FILM.



The lower photograph shows a scene in the first part of the "Nibelungen" film, where the fierce Brunhild, having been conquered by Siegfried in the semblance of King Gunther, is brought from Iceland to Worms, on the Rhine, to become Gunther's bride, while Siegfried, as a reward, is wedded to Gunther's sister, Kriemhild. As explained on a previous page, bitter rivalry springs up between Kriemhild, and Brunhild for the love of Siegfried. Kriemhild reveals the trick played upon Brunhild, whose love thereupon turns to hatred and impels her to plot the murder of Siegfried by the knight, Hagen, and then to take her

own life. Thus concludes Part I. of the film, which was presented in Berlin on February, 14. Part II. which was then not ready for production, tells the story of Kriemhild's revenge. To that end she weds King Etzel (Attila) of the Huns and persuades him to invite her brothers to his palace, knowing that Hagen will accompany them. At a banquet a false report is given that the Huns have slain her brother's retinue, and a fight ensues in the hall, which is set on fire. All ends in bloodshed and tragedy. Kriemhild kills both Hagen and Gunther, and is killed by a knight. Etzel rushes into the flames with her body.

"The Red Cross of the Sea": A Century of Heroic Service.

"BRITAIN'S LIFE-BOATS." BY MAJOR A. J. DAWSON.*

THE pioneers of the life-boat were a coach-builder; a house-painter who was a teacher of singing; and a boat-builder who had been a ship's carpenter—Lionel Lukin, of Long Acre; William Wouldhave, of South Shields; and Henry Greathead, of the same place.

In 1784, Lukin bought a Norway yawl and converted her into an "unimmergible boat," which he tested on the Thames. "His original aim, however, was rather the invention of a boat which would give safety to its occupants than of a boat to be used specifically for rescuing the crews of other boats or ships." Apparently, he was successful, but there are no records in proof of this. Thereby hangs a curious tale. "An obituary notice in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' in 1834, recounted how, on the advice of the Deputy Master of the Trinity House, its inventor entrusted this boat to a Ramsgate pilot to be tested at sea in bad weather. But the man of Ramsgate seems to have been a reticent person, for he never made any sort of communication to Lukin. Neither did Lukin ever again set eyes on his boat. But he did learn that she had frequently crossed the Channel at times when no other boat would venture out, and he surmised, doubtless with good reason, that she was employed in smuggling ventures, and was ultimately captured and destroyed."

In 1789, Wouldhave, desirous of the self-righting capacity in craft to be devoted to saving the lives of those in peril on the sea, was inspired by a happy accident. "He happened to take notice of a woman who had been drawing water from a well. The skeel in which she meant to carry away her water was quite full, and on the surface there floated the half of a round wooden dish. While Wouldhave sat chatting with the woman, he was abstractedly turning over and over in the water this piece of wood, and presently he began to notice, with keen interest, that it would not remain turned upside down, but promptly righted itself in the water, no matter how carefully or how often he reversed it. In fact, owing to its shape, the fragment possessed the property he desired in a life-boat: it was self-righting. . . . Wouldhave hurried off to the brewery at which his experiments were conducted (a firm of brewers in the town allowed him the use of their tanks for the testing of his models), and before long he was able to announce that his problems were solved, and that he had discovered the secret of self-righting."

The next stage was marked by an advertisement in the "Newcastle Courant," through which "The Gentlemen of the Lawe House"—an association of South Shields worthies who met in an old barracks upon the height called the Lawe—offered two guineas for the best model of a boat that would live in heavily broken water.

Wouldhave submitted his idea—and was offered half the reward. Greathead also competed, sending in a sort of raft which was not approved. Then Mr. Fairles, the chairman of the committee, and Mr. Rockwood, a member of it, took the matter up themselves, and fashioned a design in clay. From this Greathead built the non-self-righting "Original"—giving her a curved keel devised by himself—and thus created the first of the regular life-boats established upon our coasts, a craft launched in January 1790. Cost: £76 8s. 9d., with the addition of £73 5s. for equipment and cork jackets and a "margin" to mark appreciation of the builder!

The provision of life-boats then began in earnest, and alteration followed improvement, and improvement alteration, as needs were demonstrated and faults made evident. In 1824 (when a preliminary meeting of "noblemen and gentlemen," at the City of London Tavern, on Feb. 12, and a General Meeting on March 4, founded the National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, now the Royal National Life-boat Institution) a 30-ft. craft, calling for some 7 cwt. of cork, cost something under £150, with her gear; a figure to be compared with the present £2000 to £4000 for average-length 35-ft.

pulling and sailing life-boats, without gear, and £5000 to £18,000 for the modern motor life-boats.

All the early boats lacked many a device now deemed vital.

In due course were to come George Palmer's first



AT NEWQUAY: A LAUNCH BY SLIPWAY.

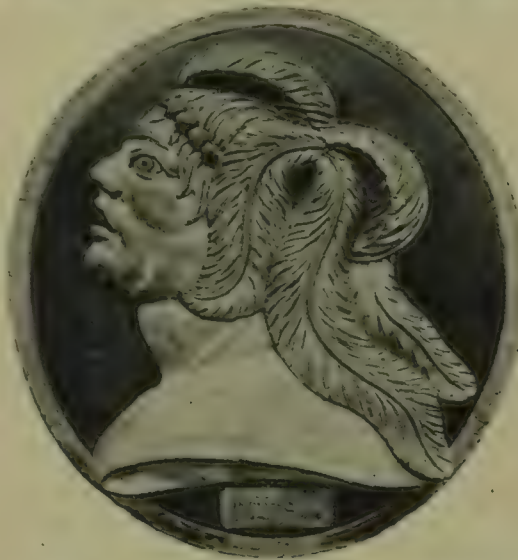
Illustrations Reproduced from "Britain's Life-boats," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

attempt at self-righting life-boats, with detachable air-cases; in 1828, the Pellew Plenty craft with an "inner boat" of air-chambers, twelve water-tight compartments lined with gutta-percha; and, in the eighteen-forties, buoyancy by air-tight casks and



IN WAR-TIME, WITH THE AID OF TROOPS AND HORSES: LAUNCHING FROM A CARRIAGE, AT FORMBY, LANCASHIRE.—[Photograph by Rees.]

water-ballast in closed tanks, instead of loose in bulk. The year 1851 brought the James Beeching model, which was "the first genuine self-righting boat ever built, and was fitted with the high bow and stern air-boxes which have since become a familiar feature



A RELIC OF HEROIC RESCUES: A QUARTER-BADGE OF THE SAILING-SHIP "INDIAN CHIEF," WRECKED ON THE GOODWINS IN JANUARY 1881.

At low tide, the remains of the "Indian Chief" may still be seen on the Goodwin Sands.

of this type. . . . These were a vital part of her self-righting capacity, combined with the absence of side air-cases for a length of 10 ft. amidships, the introduction of 2½ tons of water-ballast, and the iron keel."

Thus things progressed—with innumerable changes in detail, and with ever-present controversy as to

whether the self-righter or the non-self-righter was the better boat—until the construction of the first steam life-boat, ordered in 1888. "The most interesting feature of this boat was the means of propulsion. A screw propeller was considered to be unsuitable, because of the danger of racing the engines, and of the difficulty of protecting the screw itself against injury from sandbanks and wreckage. The hydraulic system was therefore adopted. . . . With this system the boat was propelled by means of a powerful pump which drew in water through an opening at the bottom, and discharged it at the sides. At full speed this pump, which was driven by horizontal engines, would take in a ton of water per second, and it gave a speed of over 9 knots. The boat herself was 50 ft. long, with a beam of 15 ft., and was built very strongly of steel."

It was, however, the coming of the internal-combustion engine which made mechanical power adaptable to the general needs of the Service and gave birth to the motor life-boat. The problems to be faced were formidable. In 1904 they included the necessity for boxing the motor in a water-tight case, which could not be air-tight, as the motor must "breathe"; and, as consequence, the motors were merely auxiliaries to sweeps and sails. Experiments were encouraging, nevertheless, and it was decided to construct specially designed motor life-boats. The first of these was launched in 1909. Some features may be noted. The propeller is in a tunnel. "The motor is placed in a water-tight compartment, and the air-supply to the engine is admitted by indirect means, being

drawn from the boat's hold, which it enters by a pipe, fitted with a ball-valve at the top of the end-box bulkhead. . . . In the event of a self-righting motor-boat capsizing, it is necessary to prevent her running on when she rights herself (as she would do at once), and leaving the crew helpless in the water and unable to regain her. The engine must therefore stop at once. This is effected by an automatic cut-off switch fitted to the ignition gear, which comes into action whenever the boat heels over beyond a given angle, thus stopping the engine."

So to 1922 and an engine "entirely enclosed and so protected and lubricated that it is proof not only against spray, but even against the flooding of the engine-room. It could be entirely

submerged and still continue to run, so long as the air 'intake' were above-water."

Then 1923 and J. R. Barnett's first motor life-boat solely dependent on her engines—a 60-ft.-long, decked, deep-sea vessel which is not self-righting, but is as nearly unsinkable as is possible—"fitted with one hundred air-cases in her holds and wing compartments. She has, in fact, practically as many water-tight compartments as a modern battle-cruiser." Summed up: "The Barnett twin screw is a greater advance on the most powerful pulling and sailing life-boat in the Institution's fleet in 1900 than that boat was on the 'Original.'" Of her it may be recorded that she has two 80-b.h.p. six-cylinder petrol motors. "The propellers are placed in twin tunnels. The speed is practically ten knots. . . . She can carry in the water-tight fuel compartment sufficient petrol for a run of 150 miles. . . . There are two good cabins. . . . and the forward cabin is provided with a stove and lavatory. Hot refreshment can therefore be given at once to the rescued. . . . The boat is capable of carrying in all some 150 people. . . . Above the deck, amidships, high enough to avoid interference with work on deck, a net is stretched, into which people may jump when the life-boat is alongside a wreck. A small gun is placed right aft, by which a line can be thrown over a wreck. Forward, alongside the mast, is a searchlight."

That by way of introducing Major Dawson's story of "Britain's Life-boats," which, in fact, should need no introduction other than its title. It may be added, however, that it touches upon every phase of the great voluntary service that is extended to every seaman, and every passenger of whatever nation, who travels the waters that dash against our coasts; and that it is a record of courage, ingenuity, and organisation that is as thorough as it is readable, and as romantic as it is practical; at once an epic and a history of "The Red Cross of the Sea."

E. H. G.

* "Britain's Life-boats: The Story of a Century of Heroic Service." By Major A. J. Dawson, Author of "The Message," "The Land of his Fathers," etc. With an Introduction by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and a Foreword by Joseph Conrad. Illustrated. (Hodder and Stoughton; 7s. 6d. net.)

House, and the ingenuity of William Wouldhave and Henry Greathead. Greathead's first life-boat, "The Original," which was the first of the regular life-boats to be established upon our coasts, cost £76 8s. 9d. to build, a sum brought up to £149 13s. 9d. by the cost of equipment and cork jackets. The latest type of life-boat, the Barnett motor life-boat, a remarkable craft illustrated, with others, on the opposite page, costs £18,000. It should be noted that every facility is given to the life-boat men to choose the kind of craft they prefer; for they, of course, know best what suits their own particular locality. Hence the fact that various forms are in use.—(*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*)

"THE RED CROSS OF THE SEA": THE LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION'S CENTENARY.

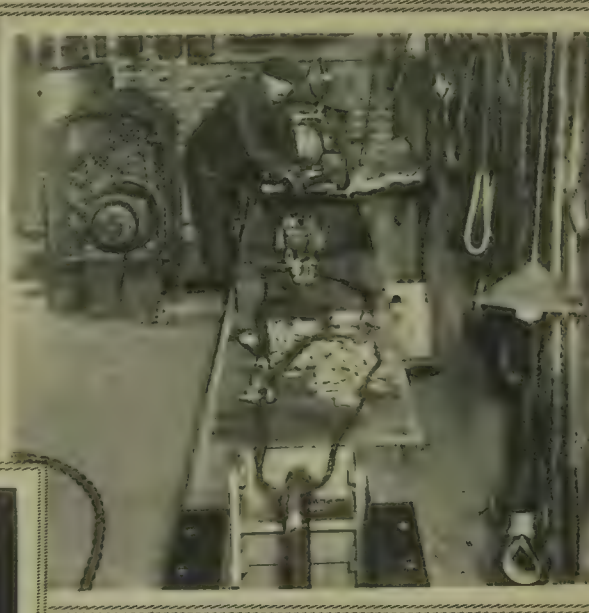
PHOTOGRAPHS FROM "BRITAIN'S LIFE-BOATS," BY COURTESY OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION. No. 6, BY F. A. MAYCOCK, WADEBRIDGE. No. 7, BY CENTRAL PRESS.



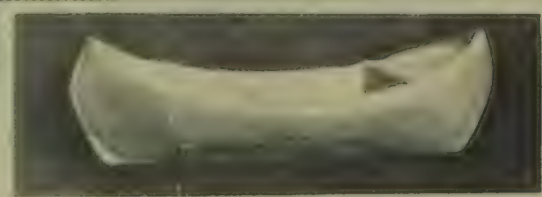
AN ADAPTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PONTOON SYSTEM: A TUBULAR LIFE-BOAT, AT RHYL.



INVENTOR OF THE FIRST SELF-RIGHTING LIFE-BOAT—IN MODEL FORM—(1789): WILLIAM WOULDHAVE



TESTING UP TO A 30-TONS STRAIN: THE LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION'S ROPE-TESTING MACHINE.



DESIGNED BY A HOUSE-PAINTING SINGING-TEACHER: WOULDHAVE'S MODEL.



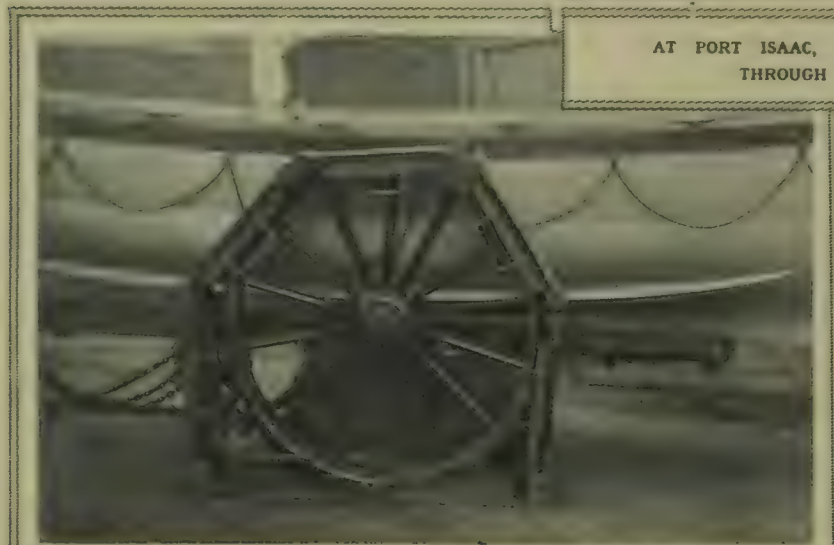
IN PLACE OF THE CUMBROUS CORK JACKET: THE KAPOK LIFE-BELT.



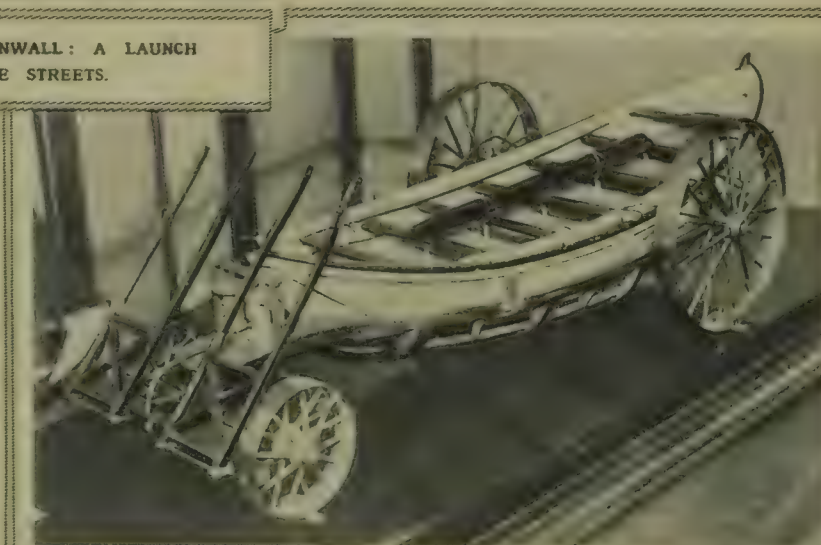
AT PORT ISAAC, CORNWALL: A LAUNCH THROUGH THE STREETS.



A LIFE-BOAT LAUNCHER FOR 48 YEARS: MRS. MARGARET ARMSTRONG.



ENABLING LIFE-BOAT CARRIAGES TO TRAVEL OVER DEEP AND SOFT SAND: TIPPING'S PLATES FOR THE WHEELS.



THE PARENT OF ALL THE BRITISH LIFE-BOATS: THE "ORIGINAL" (IN MODEL FORM), WITH MODIFICATIONS.

The tubular life-boat is the only survival of the more "freakish" of the models submitted for competition in 1850. It was strongly favoured by the boatmen of Rhyl, and they still employ that type of craft, which has never come into general use.—William Wouldhave invented the self-righting boat—in model form. This was bettered by Fairles and Rockwood, although they did not bother about self-righting, and after their design—plus a curved keel suggested by himself—Henry Greathead built the "Original," which was launched in January 1790, and was the first of the regular life-boats to be established on our coasts. She was constructed for £76 8s. 9d., with a total cost of £149 13s. 9d., including equipment and cork jackets. The first real self-righter ever built was

invented and built by James Beeching, in 1851.—Kapok belts are less clumsy than the old cork jackets and will support greater weight for a longer time. Kapok, which has an especially buoyant quality, is a fibrous substance from plants in the Dutch East Indies, notably Java. The belt is made in three forms.—Mrs. Margaret Armstrong, a life-boat launcher of Cresswell, Northumberland, took part in every launch there for 48 years. She was awarded the Gold Brooch in 1922.—Tipping's Plates, fixed to the wheels of life-boat carriages, make it possible to transport life-boats over sand in which, but for the plates, the carriages would sink to their axles. They were invented in the eighteen-eighties by the late Lieut.-Commander T. H. Gartside-Tipping, R.N.

THE EXPLANATION OF OUR ANAGLYPHS.

IN the present issue we have pleasure in placing before our readers something which has never before been attempted by any British illustrated newspaper. We refer to the Anaglyphs, or stereoscopic pictures of novel and unique subjects, which at first sight may appear like colour reproductions printed out of register. The confused appearance is due to a pair of stereoscopic photographs being reproduced one above the other, one in red and the other in green. Curious as it may seem, the jumble of colouring is easily converted in an instant to a clear-cut rendering of each subject portrayed, but, what is of far greater importance, each subject will stand out in bold relief, as in nature. We say "as in nature," when, as a matter of fact, there is the picture of the moon, which is infinitely more informative by showing us its great ball shape in a manner impossible by direct natural vision. Then there is a common little house-fly, which, on inspection through the viewing-screen, seems to be standing on the page waiting to be shot off by the flick of a finger. Not only do we present these remarkable subjects themselves, but we supply in every copy of this week's issue the means enabling every reader to see the stereoscopic relief with the greatest ease. The anaglyphs are based on the physical phenomenon that a colour such as a greenish-blue will be absorbed by its complementary colour, orange-red, and vice-versa. In an ordinary stereoscopic photograph, there are two slightly dissimilar prints of the same subject, which upon examination in a stereoscope give the impression of natural relief. The anaglyphs are stereoscopic pairs, but one of the pictures is printed in a green ink and the other is printed in a red ink, one above the other. By examining the muddled-looking picture through the red and green colour filters provided in this issue, each picture will become sharp and clear, and show up in full relief. The reason for this is that the red viewing-filter neutralises the red part of the anaglyph as seen by the left eye, allowing the latter to see only the image of the green block; and the green filter neutralises the green block, allowing the right eye to see only the image of the red picture.

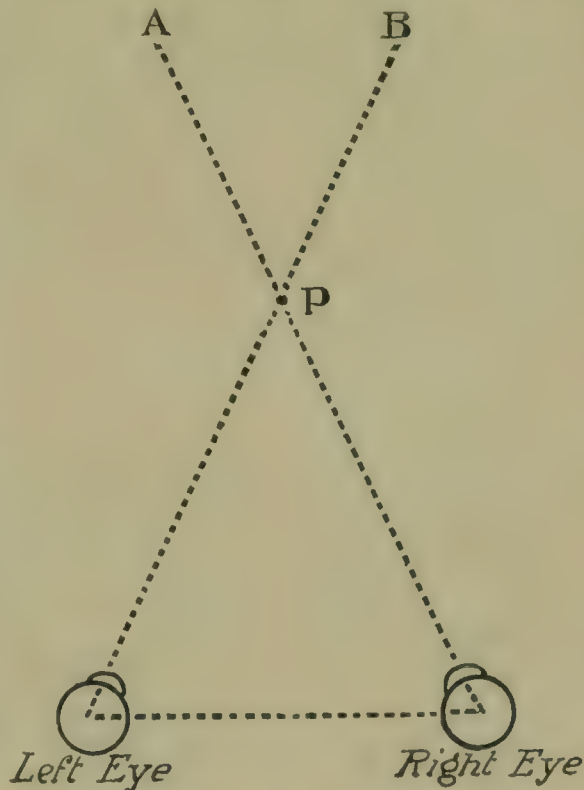
We have two eyes in order that we may judge relative distances, the relative positions of objects, and their degree of solidity or hollowness.

When looking at any particular object, the left eye sees a slightly different picture from that seen by the right eye. The left eye sees a little more of the left side of an object than does the right eye, and the latter sees more of the right side than does the left eye. This is because the eyes are separated by about two and a-half inches; consequently, we see what we are looking at from two view-points.

It is very easy to prove that each eye sees a slightly different picture by holding at arm's-length a match upright immediately in line with the left eye, whilst the right eyelid is closed. Sight the match on to any upright object, such as the edge of a picture-frame or the side of a door. Then close the left eye and open the right, and observe how the match appears to have moved away to the left of the selected objective. Try this experiment several times by varying the distance between the match and the left eye. It will be found that the amount of displacement of the match is great when it is near to the eye, but diminishes as the match is held farther away. If an invitation card or other flat object be hung about three feet in front of a plain background, and viewed with both eyes from a distance of about ten feet, the card will be seen between the background and the observer. By shutting one eye, however, the sense of relative distance is lacking, and the card appears to be attached to the background.

Since two eyes are necessary to convey the impression of distance and relief, it follows that a photograph taken by a "one-eyed" camera cannot convey the relief of the scene or objects portrayed by the lens. Doubtless a good many amateur photographers, whose interest has been aroused by the wonders of stereoscopic photography, have mounted side by side a pair of duplicate prints taken by a one-lens camera, and have been disappointed by the total absence of relief when the prints were viewed through the stereoscope. Artificial relief by photography can only be obtained by taking an object or scene from two different points of view. For figure studies, street scenes, etc., a camera divided into two dark compartments, with two lenses about

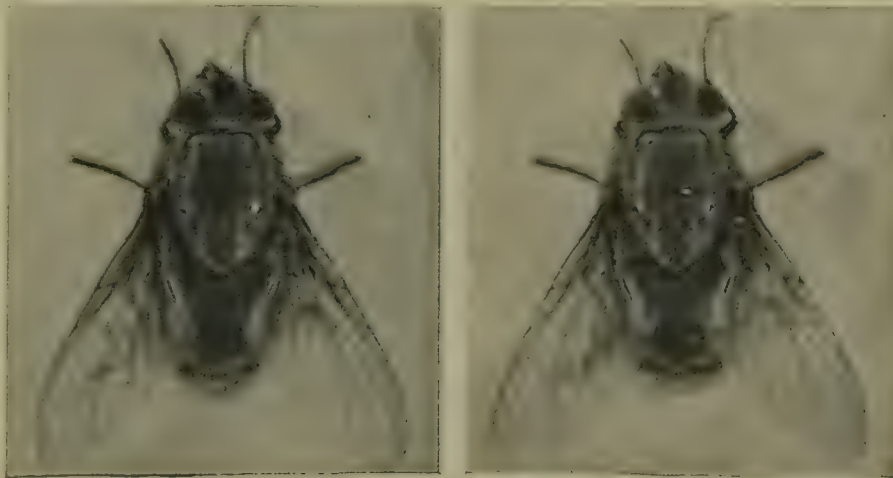
three inches apart, suffices for approximate natural relief. The same camera is not suitable for "close-up" studies, which, if taken, would show excessive relief—a person's nose, for example, would project from the face out of all natural proportion. On the other hand, if a distant range of mountains is photographed with this camera, the mountains would appear quite flat when the prints were viewed through the stereoscope, although any objects in the immediate foreground would show up in relief. Both



ILLUSTRATING WHY BINOCULAR VISION IS NECESSARY FOR THE SENSATION OF RELIEF.

The two eyes of an observer are shown at the base of the diagram. By closing the left eye, and with the right eye looking at an object situated at point "P," the object would appear to be at "A." With the right eye closed, the object would be seen at "B" by the left eye. This accounts for the fact that when looking at anything which is not too distant we see more of the left side with the left eye, and more of the right side with the right eye, which results in the sensation of relief by the brain.

of these peculiarities result from the same cause—incorrect separation of the view-points—namely, the two lenses. As we saw with the match experiments, displacement of the match is greater when it is near the eyes, and less when farther away. A stereo-camera with lenses three inches apart would see and record a "close-up" object with more displacement than is natural with human vision. That is to say, the lenses would give pictures showing more of the left



A PAIR OF PRINTS AS MOUNTED FOR VIEWING THROUGH A STEREOSCOPE. The fly will appear in relief if looked at through a stereoscope. On the next page the same subject may be viewed in relief by the Anaglyph method.

and right sides of the portrayed object than is customary by direct vision. Conversely, the displacement of objects situated at a great distance away, such as the mountains referred to, would be so minute that a stereo-photo of them, taken with lenses only three inches apart, would show no relief at all. This effect corresponds with human vision, which conveys no idea of relief when looking at distant objects, unless through field glasses.

For certain purposes there are advantages to be obtained by stereo-photographing objects to show purposely exaggerated relief. For example, the anaglyph on the next page illustrating the movement of a small wrist-watch was photographed from two view-points five and one-eighth inches apart; with the result that the intricate mechanism stands out in higher relief than would be so in normal vision. Microscopic specimens, photographed in like manner, reveal the tiniest crystalline structures, etc., in great relief, forming a valuable method of investigation.

It is quite possible, however, to obtain natural relief by stereoscopic photography of any object or scene, irrespective of the size or distance of the original. In the case of a small object, such as the fly shown on the following page, the view-points were separated by 9-16 in. only. Stereo-photographs of small and inanimate subjects may be taken with an ordinary single camera with one lens. The lens may point directly towards a central vertical line marked on an easel, and for the first photograph, the object is placed a little to one side of the central line, and the exposure made. The object is then placed on the other side of the centre line and photographed on to another plate, or that part of the first plate which was masked whilst the other half was exposed.

Instead of displacing the object for each exposure, it is obvious that the same effect may be obtained by employing an easel with lateral movement, or by keeping the object *in situ* and moving the camera sideways to afford the separation desired. Stereo-photographs of subjects a long way off are photographed from widely separated view-points, so that a little more of the left and right of the scene show in the respective prints which form the stereo pair. Everyone is familiar with photographs of the earth taken from aeroplanes. Seen from an aeroplane at a great height, the earth looks as flat as the proverbial pancake. Mountains, hills, or buildings, viewed from directly overhead, are seen with no semblance of relief; but, by taking stereoscopic photographs of the areas required, they may be viewed in full relief, even to the smallest undulations of the earth's surface, and the difference in the levels of water on either side of a lock-gate.

Such photographs cannot be obtained with an ordinary stereoscopic camera; but, by flying over the objective, and photographing it twice in the same line of flight with a "one-eyed" camera, allowing a certain time-interval or distance between the two exposures, a pair of negatives is obtained which have the requisite amount of "more on the left" and "more on the right" respectively to provide natural relief when viewed stereoscopically.

The extraordinary and unique stereo-picture of the moon shows its formation to us as it would appear to a giant with eyes 28,125 miles apart, and observed by him from a distance of 240,000 miles. The two negatives of this example of "hyper-stereoscopy" were photographed by M. C. le Morvan, of the Paris Observatory; the first exposure being made on Jan. 2, 1902, and the second on Feb. 28, 1904.

This "separation," or interval, of two years, was necessary owing to the fact that although the moon generally exhibits the same area of its surface to the earth, there are times when a little more of its east is shown, and at other times a little more of its west, thus obliging us with the conditions necessary for a good stereoscopic record of itself. W. H. S.

N.B.—in view of the great interest which we anticipate will be aroused by the publication of the present anaglyphs, it is probable that other examples may be published in future issues of *The Illustrated London News*. Readers are asked, therefore, to preserve carefully the viewing-spectacles which are given away with this week's issue.

The Editor of "The Illustrated London News" will be pleased to consider mounted stereoscopic prints depicting subjects of unique interest. It is essential that any stereographs submitted must be in bold relief, and that the detail in each pair of prints be quite sharp. A reproduction fee will be paid for each stereograph accepted for publication. Accompanied by particulars, they should be addressed to: The Editor, "The Illustrated London News," 15, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

SEEN IN STEREOSCOPIC RELIEF IF LOOKED AT THROUGH THE VIEWING-MASK: ANAGLYPHS WHICH BECOME LIFE-LIKE.



PHOTOGRAPHED FROM TWO SEPARATE POSITIONS AND ENGRAVED BY PHOTOGRAPHY AND ENGRAVING, 1908. THE WATCH IS A MODEL OF THE LUXEMBOURG MUSEUM, PARIS.



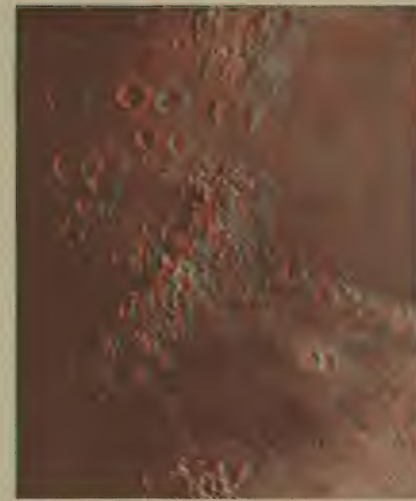
A COMMON DRAGONFLY CAREFULLY ENGRAVED BY PHOTOGRAPHY AND ENGRAVING, 1908. TWO VIEWPOINTS SEEN IN RELIEF.



SCULPTURE IN THE LUXEMBOURG MUSEUM SHOWN IN RELIEF IN THE ENGRAVING, LE STATUE, BY HENRI LEMAITRE.



MOREHOUSE'S COMET, OCTOBER 23rd, 1908: A "HYPER-STEREOSCOPIC" PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY M. QUENISSET AT THE FLAMMARION OBSERVATORY, JUVISY.



AS THEY WOULD BE SEEN BY TWO HUMAN EYES SEPARATED BY 65,000 MILES: THE LUNAR APENNINES AND CRATERS. THREE YEARS ELAPSED BETWEEN THE TWO EXPOSURES IN ORDER TO RENDER THE SUBJECT STEREOSCOPICALLY.



AS IN NANTES CATHEDRAL: A STEREOSCOPIC VIEW OF A REPLICA OF THE TOMB OF FRANCIS II. AND MARGUERITE DE FOIX, PHOTOGRAPHED BY M. J. PETITOT, AT THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE SCULPTURE, PARIS.



A REALISTIC PORTRAIT OF A FAMOUS ASTRONOMER-AUTHOR: CAMILLE FLAMMARION AT WORK IN HIS OBSERVATORY AT JUVISY.



THE ENVELOPE OF THE MASK CONTAINS THE RED AND GREEN FILMS FOR FIXING TO THE VIEWING MASK. (SEE DIRECTIONS BELOW.)

CUT DOWN—Do not smudge or scratch the films.



STEREOSCOPICALLY PHOTOGRAPHED FROM AN AEROPLANE: THE ROMAN ARENA AT NÎMES, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM TWO WIDELY SEPARATED VIEWPOINTS, WHILST THE AEROPLANE FLEW ON A STRAIGHT COURSE AT CONSTANT HEIGHT



THE VIEWING-MASK THROUGH WHICH THE VIEWS REPRODUCED ON THESE PAGES CAN BE SEEN IN FULL STEREOSCOPIC RELIEF—WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING IT.

Cut out a piece of stiff brown paper, or thin cardboard, to the width of the mask illustrated above and twice its height. Fold the brown paper in half to correspond with the divisions of the printed mask. Whilst holding the folded sheets together, cut out with small scissors the two oval openings and a small space at bottom centre—to accommodate the nose when viewing; as illustrated by the printed mask. Open the brown paper, and, after laying it out flat with the crease horizontal, put strong paste or gum over the whole of the uppermost surface, and attach the red and green films which are in the envelope attached above, to cover the two lower ovals. Now close the paper together again, so that the two coloured films are sandwiched between the two leaves. Place the viewing-mask under some books, or other weight, until it is dry and flat. By holding the mask so that the left eye looks through the red film, and the right eye through the green film, the accompanying pictures will appear clear and sharp, and in bold stereoscopic relief.

[N.B.—Readers are advised to preserve the viewing-mask, as it is quite probable that additional stereoscopic views will be published in future issues of "The Illustrated London News."]



AS ROUND AS A HUGE BALL: THE MOON AS IT WOULD APPEAR TO A PAIR OF EYES SEPARATED BY 25,125 MILES AND VIEWED FROM A DISTANCE OF 48,000 MILES. THIS STEREOSCOPIC PICTURE WAS OBTAINED BY M. C. LE MOUVAN, WHO EXPOSED TWO NEGATIVES AT THE PARIS OBSERVATORY, THE FIRST ON JAN. 2, 1902; THE SECOND ON FEB. 26, 1904.

WITH A PYRAMID THAT JUTS FROM THE PAGE: MORE ANAGLYPHS.

Explained and Demonstrated in the Preceding Pages, these Curious-Looking Coloured Reproductions will Appear Sharp and in Full Stereoscopic Relief when Looked at Through the Special Coloured Viewing Spectacles Given Away with this Issue.

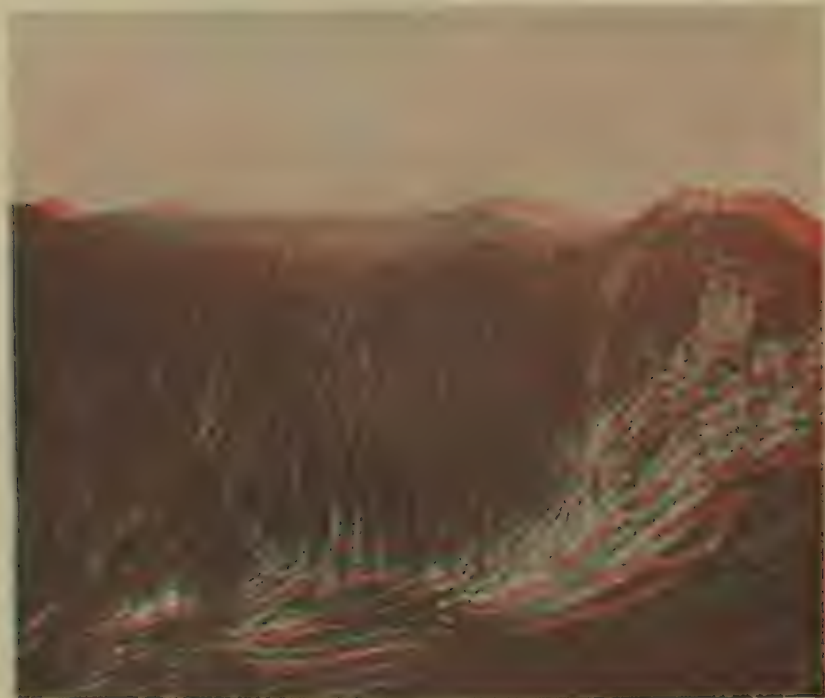


KEPHREN PYRAMID, EGYPT, STEREO-PHOTOGRAPHED FROM AN AERO-PLANE WHILST FLYING 5000 FEET ABOVE THE DESERT



CUMULUS AND CUMULO-NIMBUS CLOUDS, PREVIOUS TO RAINFALL. THE CLOUDS SHOW IN RELIEF BECAUSE THEY WERE PHOTOGRAPHED SIMULTANEOUSLY BY TWO CAMERAS PLACED ABOUT 170 YARDS APART.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY M. F. QUÉNISSET.



DISTANT MOUNTAIN RANGES STEREO-PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE CAMBRES D'AZE, EASTERN PYRENEES. THIS PICTURE WAS OBTAINED BY EXPOSING FROM TWO VIEW-POINTS 33 YARDS APART, THUS ALLOWING THE MOUNTAIN RANGES TO BE SEEN IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PLANES.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY M. H. ALLARD.



A SNOW SCENE, STEREO-PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE EDGE OF A MOUNTAIN ROAD IN THE PYRENEES.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY M. L. ROBACH.

Stereoscopic photography dates from 1839, when stereo pairs were made by Mr. Fox Talbot and Mr. Collen at the request of Professor Wheatstone, who invented the first practical stereoscopic viewing-apparatus. During the last eighty years or so, public interest in stereoscopy has ripened and waned in turn at intervals, the waning interest being accounted for to a large extent by reason of bad viewing-apparatus, and owing to unscrupulous persons selling duplicate prints mounted as alleged stereoscopic views. In recent years, stereoscopic photography has been more popular than ever before with numerous amateur photographers, many of whom belong to Postal Clubs, such as the Stereoscopic Society and the United Stereoscopic Society. With properly mounted stereographs and well-designed stereoscopes, no

trouble is experienced by anyone with normal eyesight in obtaining instantaneously the effect of relief. During a good many years past we have considered the possibility of presenting our readers with pictures showing objects and scenes in natural relief, but have been prevented from doing so hitherto for the reasons that possibly only a minority of our readers would have stereoscopes, and that the cost of providing them was prohibitive. We are glad, however, that we are now able to realise our long-cherished desire, by utilisation of the "Anaglyph" method, even though the expense of the two colour printings, and of the viewing-spectacles, is no small item. Readers are asked to preserve the viewing-mask, as other Anaglyphs may be published in subsequent issues.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

By J. D. SYMON.

THERE never was an age when new books became old books so quickly as they do to-day. The life of the ordinary novel which has not the good luck to see more than one edition is said to be three months at the utmost, if even that and the pressure of the newcomers behind has now grown so intense that the expectation of life for fiction is an uninsurable risk. There is no keeping up with the procession, and those whose duty it is to attempt that feat had better be men without a heart, for they will certainly break that organ if they pause to reflect on the toil, patience, and hopes expended by the rank and file of novelists on the production of unrecognised books. It simply will not bear thinking about, so small is the percentage of work that obtains any real hold upon the public.

The great body of production does not, it is true, merit remembrance, and that consideration lightens the regret of those journeymen of criticism who fear that, amid the flood of books pouring in upon them day by day, they may miss essential things, simply because it is beyond human power to see, let alone read, everything. The effort to overtake even twenty per cent. of the output would end in madness, and no sane person would try. But there is compensation. The body of watchers is so large that the field is covered, if not by the individual, at least by the collective sense of the critics, and the really good thing seldom remains unnoticed until the day of grace is over, and the libraries have consigned the neglected to the back shelves.

This is, perhaps, to attribute too much power to the mere reviewer; he has his uses as a trumpet, but in the end it is the reader who decides the fate of a book. If he likes it, he tells his friend, and the snowball of recommendation grows. The most that the reviewer can hope to do is to set the ball rolling; but if his reader does not agree with him after he has read the book, a baulk occurs at that point, for the commendation is not passed on. The reviewer's audience is, at the best, limited. The only really effective review is the reader's praise, to which there are no limits.

The chances are, then, that books worth notice are sure of recognition within a reasonable time from the date of their publication. In the case of novels, "a reasonable time" would be three months, although some people of experience say that only the very prompt review is of use. If the novel has not found itself in that time, it never will, and to notice it after that time has elapsed is mere waste of ink. Equally, if it be successful already, the late-arriving notice is said to be of no, or little, value, for the great reading public has now taken the fate of the book into its own hands and cares nothing for the opinions of the scribes.

That may be so, but there is always the other chance. The quickening of a still-born book may be impossible, except by some critic of more than ordinary authority; but a good word for the work that has secured moderate or great reputation cannot be wholly futile. It may put some reader in the way of considerable enjoyment he might otherwise have missed, for the professional tasters of books are not the only people who find it hard to keep themselves up to date in the publishers' lists. And if such a taster of fiction has happened to turn back a little way to read something he had no opportunity to read earlier, it would be hardship to impose a time-limit, and bid him thereafter forever hold his peace about the book in question.

One novel, not quite new, but still not aged, and of good repute, which I happened to pick up lately, reminded me by its subject of a novelist now departed, and of some special and curious knowledge of his. With this he amused me one summer morning long ago, in his chambers in Jermyn Street, just after he had returned from acting as special correspondent on the Græco-Turkish front, and was enjoying a little hey-day in London before he went back to his native America. Incidentally, he said acute things about the character of a future Greek sovereign—things strangely prophetic of that monarch's conduct in a later and greater war. But that is not to our present point.

Richard Harding Davis was a man who had seen things. His experience of war was extensive and peculiar, and on the subject of South American revolutions he was an expert. At the time in question he had just published "Soldiers of Fortune"—the copy he gave me lies before me as I write—and he was very full of the insurrectionary side of Latin America. His queerest experience in that lively walk of life was his meeting with a man who made a business of revolution. He was prepared, for a sufficient consideration, to supply not only the materials of war, but also a cause of war—to stir up trouble at the moment that best suited the ambitions of his clients. This merchant was a regular dealer in revolution; he undertook to deliver the goods, and did so in a punctual and business-like fashion.

At this point I can now "join my flats," and show the consistency that governs these apparently random and purposeless remarks, for they are all leading up to a novel, not quite new, although only a few months old, of which the subject is South American revolutionary adventure. The hero, if not a provider of actual cause for insurrection, is, at any rate, a merchant in arms and ammunition, and this entertaining American "bagman" comes on the scene in Venezuela, which he has chosen as a likely field for commercial enterprise. The novel, I hear, is enjoying a fresh

lease of life at the libraries, owing to some recent reviews; and here again my rambling preface comes into line, so that now you see I was talking to the point all the time. The book, which everybody who likes a thrilling story of love, battle, murder and sudden death should read, is "FOMBOMBO," by T. S. Stribling (Nisbet; 7s. 6d.).

"Fombombo," for all its high colour, is not a mere shocker. It conveys not a little good, sound reflection and some philosophy; but you are never oppressed with that. In fact, you are so carried away by the life, passion, and breathless incident of the story, that you read for adventure, first of all, and reflect afterwards. I have enjoyed it chiefly because I lost sight of the critical mood and returned to the unsophisticated joy of schooldays, when one read and believed.

The story may not be credible, but you never doubt it while it lasts. On the reflective side, the best thing is the serio-comic contrast between the mind of the pushing, slangy, downright American commercial traveller and the polite, procrastinating Latin-Americans he tries to "sell." There is something large about the book, particularly its pictures, ghastly in their realism, of convict labour and oppression under the so-called Liberator, the President of Rio Negro, General Fombombo. The building of the canal, by swarms of wretched *forçats*, recalls certain

THE MONTH'S MOST POPULAR BOOKS.

MEMOIRS AND REMINISCENCES.

"THE JOURNAL of the HON. HENRY EDWARD FOX" (FOURTH AND LAST LORD HOLLAND).
Edited by the Earl of Ilchester.

"TWO ROYALIST SPIES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION."
By G. Lenotre.

"UNCENSORED RECOLLECTIONS."
By Anon.

"MY WANDERINGS AND MEMORIES."
By Lady Norah Bentinck.

"TRUE ADVENTURES OF SECRET SERVICE."
By Major G. E. Russell.

"MY YEARS OF INDISCRETION."
By Cyril Scott.

TRAVEL AND ART.

"SOUTHERN BAROQUE ART."
By Sacheverell Sitwell.

"CANNES AND THE HILLS."
By René Juta.

"WANDERINGS IN SOUTH-EASTERN SEAS."
By Charlotte Cameron.

We have arranged with Mr. Arthur L. Humphreys, of Messrs. Hatchards, of Piccadilly, to supply us each week with a list of books that were specially popular during the past month. These lists will be divided into different categories—Fiction, Memoirs, etc.—and will serve as a guide to our readers.

episodes in another and far greater novel, of which the title also ends in "—mbo."

Allusion to matters revolutionary reminds me that the book lists are particularly rich just now in Russian memoirs of all kinds, varying from mere gossip to works of the highest authority. One book of the first authority has also a welcome touch of gossip—that universal cordial of human nature—but here it is gossip of importance, introduced judiciously, and in no idle spirit, as a reflection of the most intimate thoughts of people who counted in the last phase of Tsarism.

When the first volume of this most enthralling book appeared, it had a wide and immediate success. Among the many diplomatic memoirs published last year this was in greatest request at the library which has the most intellectual body of subscribers in London; and it is safe to predict an equal popularity for the second volume of "AN AMBASSADOR'S MEMOIRS," by M. Maurice Paléologue, last French Ambassador to the Russian Court (Hutchinson; 7s.). The new volume is even more interesting than its forerunner, and carries the tragedy of Russia through another act: the period, June 1915—August 1916, from the arousing of national feeling after the fall of Przemysl (which, by-the-by, an undaunted London newsboy called "Ookabazooka") to the dismissal of Sazonov at Rasputin's instigation, and the entry of Roumania into the war.

M. Paléologue writes history after a most delightful fashion: informally he sets down the intimate reflections of a man at the very centre of affairs; he is informed of every salient detail of the struggle on all fronts; the setting this way and that of the tide of battle and the inter-communications of commanders, and at the same time he keeps his reader abreast of happenings in the great world of Petrograd; he outlines the diplomatic situation, from day to day, the Court intrigues, and he illustrates his narrative with records of private conversations. Not the least interesting of these are his confidential talks with women in Society—most remarkable sidelights on the thought of the Russian aristocracy, as they watched the onset of ruin. One of the conversations affords a curious and most significant revelation of Russian fatalism.

In March 1916, the Princess V——, "very high-minded, quick-witted and clever," confessed to M. Paléologue that she had lost heart: "I strongly believe in Fate," she said; "I believe in it as the poets of antiquity did: Sophocles and Æschylus, who were convinced that even the gods of Olympus obeyed the decrees of destiny. . . . Destiny has always directed the world's course, and Providence itself obeys Fate. This isn't very orthodox, and I wouldn't repeat it to the Holy Synod. But I'm obsessed with the idea that Fate is driving Russia to a catastrophe. It's like a horrible nightmare." The Ambassador tried to combat the Princess's view by attempting a definition of Fate as the natural order of the universe.

It would not do. The Princess described Fate as a random power that "prosecutes its designs inflexibly, despite all human efforts, wisdom and calculations; and takes a malicious delight in making us the instruments of its own caprices. Take the Emperor, for example. Isn't he patently predestined to ruin Russia? Aren't you struck by his ill-luck? As a matter of logic, what must his end be? As to the Empress, do you know any figure more baleful and accursed even in classical tragedy? And that other, the loathsome ruffian whose name I won't utter! Isn't the brand of Fate on him clearly enough? How can you explain the fact that at such a crisis in history these three incongruous and dull-witted beings hold the destinies of the world's largest empire in their hands?" The Ambassador still strove to controvert the lady's thesis; but her final reply was: "Anyone can see you're not a Russian."

The book is full of such illuminating interludes. I have quoted at rather greater length than usual just to let my readers see how good M. Paléologue's good things are, and how fascinating he has made his pictures of a terrible epoch. And, to speak not metaphorically of pictures, the drawings by G. Loukowsky, which form part of the illustrations to the book, are of singular excellence and attractiveness. With M. Paléologue's Memoirs, you could not do better than read "THE LETTERS OF THE TSARITSA TO THE TSAR" (Duckworth; 18s.), a correspondence of strange and poignant interest, written in dubious English. As a third, take also Anna Viroubova's "MEMOIRS OF THE RUSSIAN COURT" (Macmillan; 15s.), a series of vivid impressions, together with some curiously mistaken views of British policy in Russia. Anna Viroubova was the Empress's confidante, and, like her, the dupe of Rasputin. These three books form excellent unintentional commentaries on one another.

From the turmoil of falling Empires and States in revolution, it is a welcome relief to turn to the quiet paths of learning in a splendid volume of archaeological research. Of this book, which has interested me intensely I cannot pretend to speak with any authority, for I am the veriest layman in such matters; but when a layman has found pleasure in a strictly scientific work, the chances are that other laymen will find it equally enjoyable, and the least the first beneficiary can do is to make the book known to others. To be wickedly and unscientifically frivolous for a moment, let me confess that, as I read "THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CAMBRIDGE REGION," by Cyril Fox, Ph.D. (Cambridge University Press; 31s.), some lines of Mr. A. D. Godley's kept running in my head, such is the insidious seduction of the fun poked by a scholar at scholarship. Having yielded to the lighter mood, I may as well quote the naughty stanza, and then atone for irreverence by a serious note on Mr. Fox's magnificent work. Speaking of an essential part of archaeological research, Mr. Godley, in cap and bells for the moment, remarked—

For 'tis not verse and 'tis not prose,
But earthenware alone
It is that ultimately shows
What men have thought and done.

There is, however, deep truth in the jest—and of that truth Mr. Fox's monumental work is a pregnant illustration. His reading of the Unwritten History of the Cambridge Region is largely supported by the examination of prehistoric ceramic relics; and his discussion of the Beaker Folk and their Pottery is one of the most romantic parts of his research of science, although it is relatively but a small section of the work.

Beakers are found along the whole east coast of Scotland; in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Wiltshire, the Upper Thames, and East Anglia; elsewhere they occur only sporadically. The distribution affords a key to successive invasions. The more important landings took place in the Wash and Humber mouth. The Beaker Folk appear to have been a mixture of Alpines with Nordics; and their invasion is the first of which we have any definite and clear information. They seem to be the only round-headed people who have ever entered Britain *en masse*. They belong to the Bronze Age, probably 2000-400 B.C.

The book opens with a note on the Neolithic Age, and then examines in detail the Cambridge Region in the Bronze, Early Iron, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon Ages. There is a most delightful section on Earthworks and Trackways, which tempts even the inexpert to make a pilgrimage of the Cambridge Region, although here the author's main intention is to indicate to students the directions in which further research is desirable. The illustrations of sepulchral pottery and implements, and the maps, especially the series in a pocket at the end of the volume, are "vocal to the wise," and, to adapt Pindar, "self-interpreting to the general throng" of those who, though not deeply informed, are attracted by the lure of remote antiquity.

"GO TO THE ANT": REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS OF INSECT INDUSTRY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PAUL GRISWOLD HOWES, ASSISTANT CURATOR OF THE BRUCE MUSEUM, GREENWICH, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.



1. BRINGING FOOD TO THEIR SUBTERRANEAN NESTS: TWO LEAF-CUTTING, OR "PARASOL," ANTS OF BRITISH GUIANA, CARRYING HOME THEIR LEAF SECTIONS (A MUCH ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPH).



2. AN INSECT COUNTERPART TO THE ROME SCHOLARSHIP STATUE OF HUMAN "LABOUR": TWO LEAF-CUTTER ANTS RAISING A LEAF FRAGMENT FOR ONE TO CARRY VERTICALLY (A MUCH ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPH).



3. A PARADOXICAL FORM OF "REST AFTER TOIL": TWO CARPENTER ANTS TAKING THEIR REST IN A PECULIAR POSITION, CLINGING BY THEIR FEET TO A THIN ROD AND SUSPENDED IN THE AIR UPSIDE DOWN (A GREATLY ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPH).

Remarkable photographs of spiders, dragon-flies, and other insects, by Mr. Paul Griswold Howes, appeared in our issue of May 5, 1923. Here we give his equally striking studies of ants. Mr. Howes supplies the following notes on the above photographs: "1. This shows the characteristic manner in which the leaves are transported. The fragments are cut from various kinds of trees and taken into the subterranean nests, where a fungus is grown upon them. The colony lives upon this special diet. The nests are enormous, and distinctly marked roadways

lead to them through the jungles, trodden smooth by many generations of ants. 2. The insects are endeavouring to raise a newly cut leaf fragment to a perpendicular position, so that one may carry it safely to the nest. 3. Ants rest and sleep just as other creatures do. This is an attitude of rest! 4. The nest of the ant colony is in timber. Within the timber the ants are carving out their intricate galleries and passages, and porters are carrying out the chips and shavings. These are handed to other ants who carry them away from the

[Continued *opposite*.

THE ANT AS WARRIOR AND CARPENTER: FINE INSECT PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PAUL GRISWOLD HOWES, ASSISTANT CURATOR OF THE BRUCE MUSEUM, GREENWICH, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.



4. DIVISION OF LABOUR: CARPENTER ANTS AT WORK—ONE (LEFT) IN THE ENTRANCE TO THE TIMBER NEST HANDING A CHIP TO A "PORTER" FOR REMOVAL (ENLARGED ABOUT THREE TIMES).



5. FEROCITY IN LITTLE: A FRONT VIEW OF THE FORMIDABLE ARMY ANT OF BRITISH GUIANA, SIMILAR TO THOSE IN PHOTOGRAPH 6, SHOWING THE HUGE CUTTING MANDIBLES (A MUCH ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPH).



6. WARLIKE NOMADS OF THE INSECT WORLD, WHO TRAVERSE THE JUNGLE IN HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS, CARRYING EGGS AND YOUNG WITH THEM, AND EXTIRPATING OTHER INSECTS, INCLUDING TARANTULAS: A COLUMN OF ARMY ANTS OF BRITISH GUIANA ON THE MARCH (A GREATLY ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPH).

Continued.]

nest site. In the picture we see one ant at the entrance of the nest handing a chip to a porter. This method is rare. 5. This greatly enlarged photograph shows the huge cutting mandibles of the warrior ant. 6. These ferocious creatures live in great restless armies in the jungle. They are gipsies, moving about from day to day and carrying their eggs and young about with them. I have seen them hundreds of thousands strong, both travelling through the forests and in their terrible hunts. Most of their victims are insects, and these are torn to

shreds and taken to the nest. A sure indication that an army is at work is the chirping of ant thrushes that have learned to follow the ants in order to obtain the leavings of tender insect morsels. The armies frequently visit camps, cleaning them of all tarantulas, roaches, and other vermin, but no harm is done to stores." The photographs of ant industry (Nos. 1 and 2) suggest a comparison with the statuary group entitled "Labour," by David Evans, awarded the Rome Scholarship for sculpture, illustrated in our issue of March 1.

The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

ABOUT SHAW'S "BACK TO METHUSELAH."—MADGE TITHERADGE.

HAVING swallowed, but not digested—I shall never achieve that quaint quintology, I must make a confession. If I had to criticise it, I would find myself ere long in a sanatorium. It defies criticism; it defies analysis. For it is not a play, but a series of palavers, sometimes witty to the degree of impudence, often wearisome by length and such profusion of verbiage that no normal mind can take it in, follow its maze of ramification and discussions, and realise by *tour de force* what is the meaning of this endless satire of life and longevity. And in making this confession, after hours of listening and hours of trying to steady the gyration of conflicting thoughts in my little head, I have come to a conclusion.

This play is a magnificent jest—the greatest literary jest ever attempted by a great man, who, conscious that he could do with his public as he pleases, pulled it by the leg and—pulled both off, jest as well as leg.

A Dutch writer of rare originality, and ideas which vibrated his nation to the marrow by their frankness and disdain of all accepted canons, Multatuli—a "G. B. S." of the Netherlands—once proclaimed, "Public, I condemn you!" What he meant was that a super-mind can defy the masses, play havoc with all convention, can say what he likes and enforce his views by the sheer power of his outspokenness and disregard of that which is generally accepted as standard value.

Shaw, with his tongue in his cheek and cheek on his tongue, knows that by this time his words are received by the public like the heavenly manna for which Eve in Part I. is praying. He is acknowledged by some as the greatest mind of our time, by all as one of them; he may not always be taken seriously, but he cannot be ignored, must be listened to. His audacity knows neither rank nor bound, and as the tilting at the powers that be, spiritual or real, ever amuses the multitude, the harder he hits the more surely he gets home. Life is a tragicomic problem to him, whether it be life in the Garden of Eden or in a political Cabinet—canons, conventions, creeds—all a tragic-comedy. And the most tragic part of the comedy is the public—that flock of sheep that will follow any shepherd if he possesses the secret of leadership.

So Shaw, once and for all to prove his domination, set to work with that boundless knowledge, originality, and flow of language all his own—language of imagery, language of science and philosophy, language of satire, wit, buffoonery—to fling the whole business of life from creation to centuries of the future into the melting-pot. What Wagner did in earnest, he would do in jest. First he arrested world-wide attention by publishing his *jeu d'esprit* in book-form. Next he succeeded, as he knew he would, in tempting a manager to regard the production of the play—and actors to memorise his avalanches.

Birmingham for five days became Bayreuth. And both he and his acolyte, Mr. Barry Jackson, may have known full well that all who went to Birmingham would go back to London in the spirit of the little boy when the showman showed a fake-fish for

a penny and made him say that he had seen a monster!—*mundus vult decipi*, and deceive the others!

So the cycle came to London, and straight away no fewer than a thousand people subscribed in the aggregate for five thousand evenings at the theatre. Was ever a jest more successful? Was ever the impelling power of one man more triumphantly demonstrated? Five evenings of our lives given to conversaziones, abstract, abstruse, absurd, with nuggets of gold in masses of rock—what a devilishly clever achievement; what sublime mockery of the public; what fun to herd us all into the theatre, to coerce us to listen, patiently, silently, reverently or irreverently (according to the nature of the dialogue); to profess understanding; to savour with the highbrows; to

never know what she will do—how far she will go. With her the part is the thing. If she sees herself in it she reaches perfection, if not—and it has occurred sometimes—she is passive, shows vacillation, fidgets.

She was always considered an actress of power—with a great sense of humour. But she was not wholly revealed to us until she created the heroine of "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." It was not the same Madge Titheradge as before. The ingénue, graceful, petite, ardent, wayward, had suddenly grown a woman—*tout ce qu'il y a de plus femme*, as the French put it so significantly. As her figure had developed in beautiful symmetry of proportion, so her inwardness matured. Hers was the difficult task of converting a modern Bluebeard, "the rider who came to a maid and then he rode away." It was a case of Katharina taming Petruchio. It demanded all that is in woman—all that woman can give—body and heart and soul. She had to be diplomatic; she had to be cunning; she had to simulate aloofness; she had to wind herself like ivy round the oak; she had to restrain—to indicate the lava of passion boiling and seething in the little volcano of her personality. Then comes the outburst: the heart embracing a heart, the conquest so sure that the winner could afford to pour out her pride in tenderness instead of jubilation. In all these phases she was the consummate actress, but much more so the real woman. We saw the working of her mind; we saw her flutter and her pulse-beat; yet she was never artificial. Her emotions were as genuine as her smile was sincere. All the time we felt that she was playing a great game, and that she seemed to revel in it. Perhaps she succeeded so well because unwittingly the adapter of the play had moulded Madge Titheradge as she is in the character of the heroine.

Next came "The Camel's Back," that other conquest of a man, yet in lighter vein. Here there was nothing deep, a mere frolic showing what blind mice we men are when woman means to get the better of us with all her feline amenities.

Here she was entirely the comédienne—the gay wire-puller with one glad eye and winking t'other. How charming she was when in all circumstances she caved in at the man's command; how cleverly, like the steersman at the helm, she pulled the tiller hither and thither as if to follow the current, yet never swerving from her course! Her every word, her every act, marked the progress of the game; and once, again, at the end, she changed her pedals and cast comedy aside to reveal that, after all, men and women will be as nature makes them, and that over the conflict woman forgets her policy when jealousy of the man she loves is aroused.

She is still in the fulness of her evolution. It yet remains to be seen whether comedy or drama is her greatest dower. At present she drives them tandem with mastery and success. But the best horse will win, and we are in need of emotional actresses such as Madge Titheradge.



OUR GREATEST ACTRESS, WHO WOULD "LOVE TO LIVE TO 300": MISS ELLEN TERRY AMID A FLORAL "OVATION" ON HER 76TH BIRTHDAY, WITH HER DAUGHTER, MISS EDITH CRAIG.

Miss Ellen Terry, who was born at Coventry in 1848, kept her 76th birthday in London on February 27, when she received a domestic "ovation" in the form of countless letters of congratulation and many gifts of flowers. In an interview she mentioned her enjoyment of Shaw's "Back to Methuselah," and said: "I should love to live till I was 300 years old! There is so much that I still wish to learn." It would need a volume to tell the full story of her stage triumphs since her début in 1856, under Charles Kean at the Princess's Theatre, as Mamilus in "A Winter's Tale." In its main outlines, however, her career is so familiar that a summary here would be superfluous.—[Photograph by Topical.]

wipe away shamefacedly a yawn and yawns; to acclaim the actors; to enthuse, to make-believe great interest and pleasure—to confess to oneself deep down, silently, "He has taken me in—but for heaven's sake let the world not see it—let's make *bonne mine à mauvais jeu*!"

And we cannot be angry with Shaw. We admire him for coercing us. Once more he has proved that he is a superman—that he is a ruler—that we are but his obedient lieges. I shudder to think what the world would have said if anyone but Shaw had served us with "Back to Methuselah"! But the flag covers the cargo. Breaking the chains of convention, Shaw's galleon has, in the wake of Admiral de Ruyter, sailed up the waters of the Thames gaily, doughtily, defiantly, and—he who laughs last, laughs best.

There is something agreeably mysterious about Madge Titheradge. She is full of surprises. You

TO SPAN SYDNEY HARBOUR: THE WORLD'S LARGEST ARCH BRIDGE.

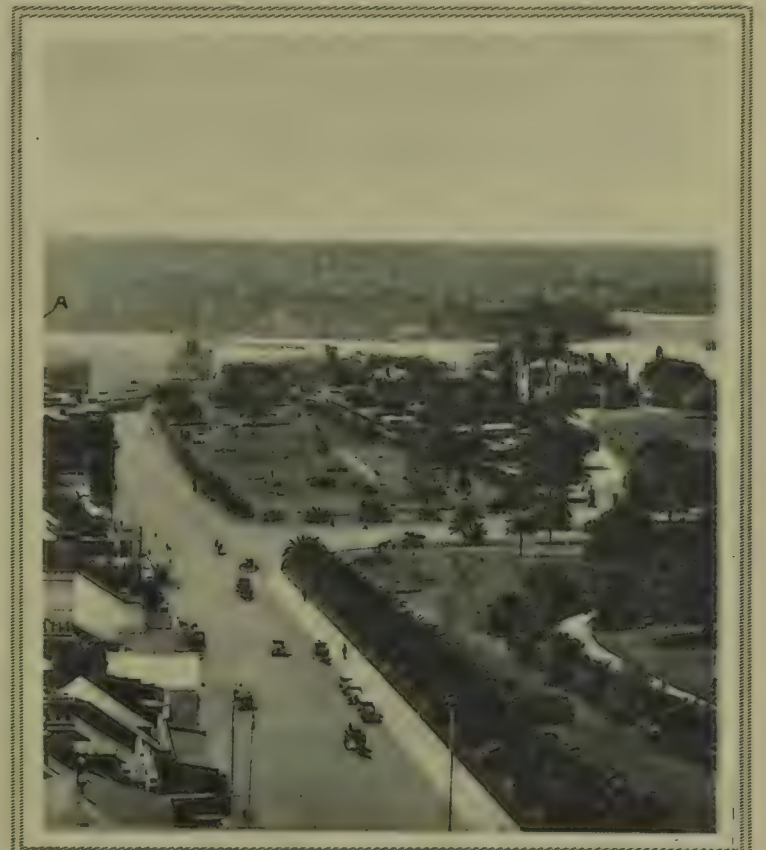
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1. TO BE "BY FAR THE LARGEST ARCH BRIDGE IN THE WORLD," AND TO COST OVER £4,000,000: THE ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS SYDNEY HARBOUR, WITH A SINGLE ARCH OF 1650 FT. SPAN, A TOTAL LENGTH OF 3770 FT., AND HEAD ROOM—170 FT. AT HIGH WATER—ALLOWING THE LARGEST LINERS TO PASS UNDERNEATH.



2. THE SITE OF THE NEW BRIDGE AT SYDNEY: A VIEW FROM THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH SHORE, SHOWING A, MILSON'S POINT (N.) AND B, DAWES POINT (S.).



3. THE SITE OF THE NEW BRIDGE AT SYDNEY: A VIEW FROM THE SOUTH SHORE TO THE NORTH, SHOWING A, MILSON'S POINT (N.) FACING DAWES POINT (IN THE FOREGROUND).



4. SHOWING THE SITE (ON THE EXTREME LEFT) OF THE PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE AT SYDNEY, WHICH WILL BE THE THIRD LARGEST BRIDGE OF ANY KIND IN THE WORLD AFTER THE FORTH AND QUEBEC CANTILEVER BRIDGES: A PANORAMA OF SYDNEY HARBOUR, FROM SOUTH TO NORTH.

The New South Wales Government has just accepted the tender of Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., of Middlesbrough and Westminster, for the north shore bridge over Sydney Harbour, at £4,217,721. This amount is £111,809 less than the estimate of the Government's engineer, Mr. J. J. C. Bradfield, who prepared specifications, and the State Parliament had authorised an expenditure of £6,325,000. Twenty tenders in all were submitted, the highest being £10,000,000. The scheme has been under consideration for over thirty years, and is to be carried out to meet an urgent demand for improved communications. The bridge will allow the largest liners to pass below, and will carry four railway tracks, as well as 80 ft. of road and footways. Great importance was attached to the

æsthetic character of the designs, as it was realised that a bridge of such magnitude must be in keeping with the unique natural beauty of the surroundings. The accepted design has been prepared for Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., by Mr. Ralph Freeman, M.I.C.E., of Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, and Mr. G. C. Imbault (now in Sydney), and the work will be directed by Mr. L. Ennis, General Manager of the contracting firm. The main feature of the bridge will be a single arch of 1650 ft. span, with heavy granite abutment towers; and the total length, including approach spans, will be 3770 ft. The head-room for ships will be 170 ft. at high water, and the top of the arch will be 450 ft. high. This will form far the largest arch bridge in the world.

THE WORLD OF WOMEN

jockeys in Denmark. The two Princes, if they have not married for money—which they are said certainly not to have done—followed unconsciously the advice of a cautious Scotch mother and went where money was! The bride and the bride-elect are very rich. Prince Waldemar will have an international family-in-law—a Swedish, an Italian, an American, and a Canadian daughter-in-law, and a Bourbon Parma son-in-law, for his only daughter is the wife of Prince René of that ducal house, and is a brother of the ex-Empress of Austria, now a widow. Prince René is one of a family of seventeen.

There is a novel and a pleasant flavour about a bridge tournament and supper. Bridge is a game demanding sustenance. Afternoon tournaments are very well sustained on tea; but evening ones will be better with a good supper to follow. Viscountess Barrington is having one at the Carlton Hotel on Monday, April 7, under the patronage of the Duchess of Grafton, Viscountess Helmsley, Viscountess Stopford, Countess of Hardwicke, Lady Amherst of Hackney, Lady Cable, Lady Ffrench, and Lady (Lionel) Alexander. It promises to be a delightful affair, and already the single tickets at 17s. 6d., with supper, and tables for four at £3 10s., are in great demand. Bridge will be at 8.30, and supper at midnight, before which valuable prizes will be given. Viscountess Barrington, at 101, Eaton Square; Mrs. R. G. Edwards, 22, New Cavendish Street; or Mrs. Milner, 14, Thurlow Place, are selling them. Lady Barrington's Village Homes, started to provide fifty disabled ex-Service men, having about fifty per cent. of disability, with cottages and trades, have proved a boon and a blessing to many, for seven cottages have already been built, and a Village Hall is to be erected, for which £12,000 has already been raised. Visitors to the village are delighted with it, and consider it the very finest type of war memorial. Therefore, let us all remember the Supper Bridge Tournament on April 7 and secure tickets at once.

There will soon be a delightful châtelaine at Shillinglee Park, in Countess Winterton, who was married last week to the tall, good-looking, clever Earl. He is rather like his cousin, the Duke of Abercorn, but is, of course, younger by some fourteen or fifteen years. He is an only child, and during his



The fashionable godet flare is skilfully introduced in this costume of stone-coloured repp, which may be studied in the Small Women's Department at Dickins and Jones's.



Wool repp "bleu marin," enhanced with silk stitching, makes this neat coat and skirt, obtainable from the Small Women's Department, at Dickins and Jones's, Regent Street, W. (See page 420.)

THREE sons of Prince Waldemar of Denmark have renounced their rights to the Danish Throne, and are no more entitled to put "of Denmark" after their princely rank. Prince Aage, the eldest son, married a sister of the husband of Princess Yolanda of Italy, Maria dei Conti Calvi di Bergolo. They have a son, who has just entered his ninth year, who has the title of Count of Rosenborg, the style and title to be taken by children of the two Princes Erik and Viggo. Prince Axel, the only other son of Prince Waldemar, married Princess Margaret of Sweden in 1919. Her mother was a sister of the King of Denmark; so they are cousins and are Royal Highnesses, as they were both of blood royal. They have two small sons.

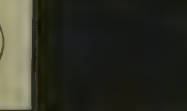
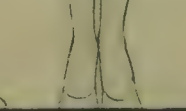
Prince and Princess Erik arrived baggageless in London from the *Berengaria*. Doubtless the Prince, being a man and a rancher, managed to get enough along temporarily for the Princess and her maid. They are bound for Denmark, where Prince Erik will present his bride to his cousin, King Christian. Princess Erik, Countess of Rosenborg, is the grand-daughter of a millionaire lumberman, Mr. John R. Booth, and is a very handsome girl. Later on, the bride and bridegroom will spend some time on Prince Erik's ranch in Alberta. He learned farming very thoroughly in this country, and was a great favourite with all who knew him, being simple and natural, kindly, and a good sportsman. The fiancée of Prince Viggo, Prince Waldemar's youngest son, was at the wedding of Prince and Princess Erik. This second wedding will take place in the late spring. The bride-elect, Miss Eleanor Green, of New York, is well known over here and is a fine horsewoman. Her father is a doctor, and very wealthy. She is a grand-daughter of Peter Hewitt, a well-known American multimillionaire, and a great-grand-daughter of Peter Cooper of the Cooper Union. Prince Viggo is a fine horseman, and accounted one of the best gentlemen



late mother's six years of widowhood he proved a devoted son. Since her death in 1907, he has travelled widely in the East, and shown himself a promising debater in the House of Commons. As he is an Irish Earl, and not a Representative Peer, he has no seat in the Upper House. His mother having been one of the seven daughters of the first Duke of Abercorn, all of whom married into our highest nobility, he is very widely connected. His bride is not only very pretty and very attractive, but is in every way delightful, and he is not a little proud of her. She is an only daughter, and as her mother, Lady Nunburnholme, is one of the five daughters of the Marquess and Marchioness of Lincolnshire and of the great-grand-daughters of the fifth Lord Suffield, whose daughters numbered eight, seven of whom are alive and well married, she also has great and wide connections. Shillinglee was let for Goodwood week last year to the Countess of Wilton. Probably this year Lord and Lady Winterton will entertain there.

The Horsham and Worthing people, and those residing round Chiddingfold, are very pleased with their Member and neighbour's charming bride.

There are many schemes afoot to help all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children of our own and other countries. The Hebridean Relief Fund is one for our own folk who are starving out in islands in the Atlantic. Their potato harvest was spoiled, their corn bad, and some longer time than usual elapsed between the quarterly visits of the supply boat; so that the wolf of hunger roamed the island of St. Kilda. "Ultissima Thule: a Glimpse of St. Kilda and the Western Isles in 1923," by W. Stewart Kennedy, is, in the circumstances, of much interest. It is brightly written, and makes easy reading, giving an excellent idea of these remote places. Moreover, it is being sold for the benefit of the Hebridean Fund for half-a-crown.—A. E. L.



BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY



“BLACK & WHITE”

has the Highest Reputation for its Superb Quality both at Home and Abroad.

Nothing can be Finer or more Choice.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., LTD., 26, HOLBORN, E.C. 1.

Fashions and Fancies.

The Spring Silhouette.

Paris has definitely revealed her secrets regarding the trend of fashions for the spring and summer. The silhouette remains straight and slender, but here and there it is skilfully relieved by diminutive plissé aprons, godet flounces, and the suggestion of a Directoire flare. Touches of colour are skilfully introduced by gay silken handkerchiefs of every description, arranged kerchief-fashion, with the point descending one arm, and the ends loosely knotted on the other shoulder. These handkerchief-scarves appear constantly in evening and afternoon frocks, and are even worn with tailored suits. Expressed in printed and embroidered silks of every hue and design, they contribute a delightfully piquant note to the contrasting severity of the simple chemise frocks which they adorn.



Fawn tricotine enriched with silk embroidery to tone, makes this attractive spring coat—a notable feature being the distinctive "rucked" collar. It is christened "The Cascade" by H. J. Nicoll, who are its sponsors.

Outfits for Small Women.

A very long-felt want has been remedied by Dickins and Jones, Regent Street, W., who have just opened a department entirely devoted to outfits for small women. It was there that the attractive trio of spring suits pictured on page 418 were sketched. The well-cut costume on the right, built of stone-coloured rep, has a wrap-

over skirt and a short coat introducing the fashionable godet flare. It may be obtained for 8½ guineas; and 8 guineas is the price of the second coat and skirt, made of navy wool repp, embroidered with silk stitching. The coat pictured in the centre is fashioned of brown wool repp, enhanced with braid embroidery of a deep tête-du-nègre nuance. It is lined throughout with satin, and is available for 10½ guineas. There are also perfectly tailored walking suits in repp, completed with the fashionable lingerie waistcoats and diminutive pockets, for 7 guineas; and pretty silk afternoon frocks with tucked and pleated overskirts, for 8½ guineas. All these models can be obtained in several shades, and are specially designed to fit every type of small figure. A catalogue including many other attractive designs will be sent gratis and post free to all who mention the name of this paper.

Shoes of the Moment.

The shoes destined to be worn this spring are as gay and varied as the collars, and, pictured on page 418, are some of the newest and most delightful models to be found in the salons of Dickins and Jones, Regent Street, W. Nor are they expensive, a welcome fact which is proved by the following descriptions. Reading from left to right, first comes a useful low-heeled affair of grey suède and patent leather, costing 30s.; followed by a model of black patent leather, faced with imitation lizard skin, price 28s. 9d. Next is a striking design carried out in grey suède, with facings and quaint motifs of patent leather. The price is 45s., the same amount securing the adjacent shoe of oak-colour kid, faced with a darker nuance. Opposite is a model built of fawn suède, with inlet motifs of imitation lizard skin, price 50s.; followed by an amusing affair in red kid and black patent leather, costing the same amount. The modest sum demanded for the light-brown suède and kid shoe behind is 30s.; and, last of all, comes a one-bar brogue (price 75s.) built of red lizard, an unusual and very effective skin which is sure to achieve an instant success.

Wrap Coats for the Spring.

Keen March winds demand the acquisition of light, practical wrap coats suitable for every occasion, and, in addition to these virtues, the two delightful models pictured on this page boast the perfect tailoring which is always achieved by H. J. Nicoll, of 114, Regent Street, W. On the left is a graceful affair of fawn tricotine, christened "The Cascade." It is embroidered with silk to tone. "The Glamis" coat on the right is built of the famous

Nicoll fleec. The deep Raglan sleeves and inverted pleat running down the centre of the back allow complete freedom of movement to the wearer. It is an ideal wrap for travelling, race-meetings, and general country wear.

A Sale of Irish Linen.

a great White Sale in progress, must hasten to do so before the closing date, which is March 15. There are quantities of this firm's famous Irish linen tablecloths, etc., reduced to astonishingly low prices, including some, size 2 by 2 yards, for 21s. 6d. each. There are also 100 pairs of hemmed pure linen sheets to be disposed of for 44s. 6d. a pair (size 2 by 3 yards). Handkerchiefs of every description are ruthlessly reduced, and one dozen linen hemstitched ones can be secured by the early visitor for the modest sum of 5s. 10d. Everything for children's wear has undergone the same drastic alteration in prices, and the lingerie and blouse departments must on no account be overlooked. On mentioning the name of this paper, an illustrated catalogue will be sent gratis and post free on application, and readers should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Every housewife who has not yet visited Robinson and Cleaver's, Regent Street, W., where there is



A perfect wrap coat for travelling and general country wear is this well-cut "Glamis" model, built of the famous Nicoll fleec. It hails from H. J. Nicoll, 114, Regent Street, W.



—my boy,
you're beaten before
you start—!

—"the game is in my hands already. I'm playing you with a Blue Cross 'WHY NOT' ball.

"Here, let's make the game more equal.

"Try one. You'll never go back to any other ball after this; you'll keep going ahead with a Blue Cross 'WHY NOT'."

Of all Professionals & Sports Goods Dealers, Price 2/6 each.

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An invitation to—

VISIT OUR 1924 EXHIBITION.

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To Care and Cuticura**

Shampoos with Cuticura Soap, preceded by little touches of Cuticura Ointment, do much to cleanse the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, arrest falling hair and promote a hair-growing condition.

Soap 1s., Talcum 1s. 3d., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold everywhere. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Try our new Shaving Stick.

Summit's Quarter Size collars

SHAPE 30

THE BUSINESS MAN who requires a collar of quiet dignity will find this shape unobtrusively becoming. Its skilfully-cut square corners give it a neat, conservative appearance. One of the few double collars equally correct with lounge suit or morning dress.

Quarter Sizes—

Four to the inch—from 14 to 18 in.

Three depths, 1½, 1¾, 2 in.

Also 13½, in depths 1½ and 1¾ in.

Summit Collars are made in 30 different shapes.

1/- each—Six for 5/6

Sample Collar and Booklet, Post free (British Isles), 1/- At all Austin Reed shops. Write to 113 Regent St., W. 1.

AUSTIN REED LTD
"Hosiers to Discerning Men"

TEN LONDON SHOPS

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The secret of shirt-comfort lies in the cut, and in it the Harrods skilled craftsmen excel. These shirts, made especially to give comfort in wear and a smart appearance, are of All-silk in clear stripe designs of Blue, Black, Brown or Mauve, on white ground. The colours are guaranteed fast. With two soft polo shape collars to match. **25/-**

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SILK PYJAMAS SUIT

All-silk Pyjamas, in block stripe designs of Pink and White, Mauve and White, Blue and White. Strong and serviceable. Colours guaranteed fast.

Size 36 to 44 chest, fitting men from 5 ft. 4 ins. to 6 ft. 4 ins. in height. **Per Pair 30/-**



3^d 6^d & 1/-

Neapolitan Packets.

EVERYBODY'S chocolate! Little folk, school children, youths and maidens, men and women, old people — Belgrave for all. It's so good!

Belgrave Chocolate will be sold from automatic machines at the British Empire Exhibition.



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The first step—and the most important—towards securing what is more precious than gold is perfect action of the millions of pores in the skin with which our bodies are covered. The pores are nature's provision for discharge of poison-laden matter and worn-out tissue, the elimination of which is absolutely essential to perfect health. There is no better means of keeping the pores open and cleansed of impurities than by regular use of Thermal (Hot-Air and Vapour) Baths. Soap and Water cleanse the outer surface of the skin only. Thermal Baths stimulate the pores into vigorous, healthful action, increase the circulation, tone up the entire system, and produce that delightful feeling of invigorated health and buoyancy.

Physicians recommend

FOOT'S BATH CABINET

for the prevention and cure of Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Skin Affections, etc. Every form of Thermal Bath (plain, medicated, or perfumed) can be enjoyed privately in one's own room. Foot's Cabinet possesses several exclusive advantages.

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RADIO NOTES.

ON previous occasions we have referred to the very simple apparatus which will enable radio music and speech to be heard in the home, a few turns of wire wound around a cardboard tube, a crystal detector, a pair of telephones, a single wire aerial, and a connection to a water-pipe, being all that is necessary for reception from a broadcasting station twenty or thirty miles distant. In the near future it may be possible to receive, with similar apparatus, broadcasts issuing from a source a hundred or more miles away. The British Broadcasting Company is arranging for experimental transmissions from a new high-powered broadcasting station, which will enable listeners to receive radio concerts with simple crystal sets, in the numerous areas where such sets would be useless at the present time. On a recent evening, Captain Eckersley, Chief Engineer of the B.B.C., suggested, in humorous vein, that, in view of transmissions being so powerful, we might hear of reception obtained by means of "a damp clothes-line and a piece of cheese"! We cannot expect to intercept radio waves with such strange equipment, but it is really wonderful how simple is the apparatus that will convert radio waves into sound-waves. The writer will remember always the thrill with which Paris Morse code time signals—sounding like "peas dropping on a tray"—were heard in 1912 for the first time. The apparatus consisted of a postal tube, wound with enamelled wire—the coil being tuned by a slider—a piece of silicon in contact with a needle mounted on a strip of springy brass, an old watch-type single telephone, and a single wire aerial stretching from the set through the window to a clothes-prop at the end of the garden! That set, which was exhibited at the Model Engineer Exhibition, Horticultural Hall, in the same year, would, with all its crude construction, be quite capable of receiving present-day broadcasts. The range of crystal sets is stated usually to be about twenty to thirty miles from the nearest broadcasting station, but numerous listeners have reported consistent reception

from greater distances. In such cases, much depends upon the aerial being at a good height, a good earth connection, first-class telephones, and a highly sensitive piece of crystal for "detecting," or rectifying the incoming radio waves. We have received particulars of a new super-sensitive crystal, known as "Dayzite," which is stated to be especially suitable for long-distance reception. This crystal,



COMMEMORATING LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY: PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ADDRESSING THE U.S. NATION BY RADIO-TELEPHONY.

On the recent anniversary of ex-President Lincoln's birthday, President Calvin Coolidge broadcast a special address to millions of radio listeners in the United States of America. Our illustration shows the President with the microphone which transmitted the speech from his home to the broadcasting stations "W J Z," and "W E A F."—[Photograph by Kadel and Herbert.]

in contact with the point of a coiled silver-plated wire, has brought in at Frome, Somerset, the following broadcasting stations at good strength: Glasgow, London, and "Radiola," Paris. At Highgate, North London, the Cardiff station is received regularly.

For those listeners with crystal sets who desire reception by loud-speakers, valve-amplifiers may be obtained for use with the existing set; but it must

not be thought that such an addition will bring in additional broadcasting stations to that or those heard already. All that the amplifier does when connected to a crystal set is to magnify the "detected" current. For long-distance reception the weak incoming radio waves must be strengthened before they can be dealt with by the detector. This can only be done by "high-frequency" valve-amplification, which method passes the magnified radio waves to a crystal, or another valve, at sufficient strength for detection. After detection, the currents, which are now of "low frequency," may be dealt with by a third valve, when they will be of sufficient strength to operate a loud-speaker.

The tedium of travelling by railway is to be relieved by the provision of radio-receiving sets on Pullman cars running on the Great Western, London and North Eastern, London Midland and Scottish, and the Southern Railways, respectively. During tests recently, broadcasts were received in a Great Western train whilst travelling at eighty miles an hour. During the journey excellent reception of radio concerts was obtained from London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Newcastle, Aberdeen, and Paris broadcasting stations. Forty pairs of telephones will be available in each car for passengers who may desire to listen, at the cost, possibly, of one shilling each for the entire journey. The recent Saturday night re-transmissions by the B.B.C. of American broadcasts were not quite so successful as those of December last. This was due to heavy atmospheric discharges which caused sounds in the telephone receivers akin to miniature thunderstorms. At times the music played by the Westinghouse Orchestra at "KDKA," East Pittsburg, came through clearly and at good strength; then the sounds would become weakened and fade away entirely amidst intermittent bursts of crackling and roaring. Radio experts have not succeeded yet in eliminating the unwanted noises caused by atmospheric, and until they do, good reception of re-transmitted U.S.A. broadcasts will only be possible on those nights when the condition of the atmosphere is suitable. W. H. S.

The Benefits of Scientific Illumination

THE charm and comfort of any room may be completely spoiled by incorrect illumination. It may not be that the lighting is inadequate.

Possibly it is too bright, causing that unpleasant dazzle which is so trying to the eyesight.

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Everyone interested in the lighting of Town and Country Houses, Hotels, Restaurants, Cinemas, Theatres, Offices, Factories, Workshops, etc., should write for illustrated Brochure, dealing more fully with the subject.

Holophane for Scientific Illumination

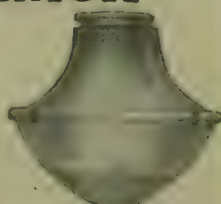
is based on thirty years' study of illumination problems in all types of buildings. An Engineering Department is maintained for answering any question. It enables you to secure expert and unbiased advice on any particular lighting problem. This advice is freely given, without any charge or obligation being incurred.

The Holophane Lighting Service is applicable to all forms of artificial illumination and for all types of Units.

Specifications prepared by Holophane Engineers can be obtained free of charge from any Lighting Contractor—or write direct for Brochure No. 47.

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N.B.—See that the name Holophane appears on the Unit purchased. Every motorist should know about the Holophane Anti-glare Motor Lens.



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With Silver-Gilt Mounts, £7 18 6

Also in Solid Ivory and Gold, £10 18 6



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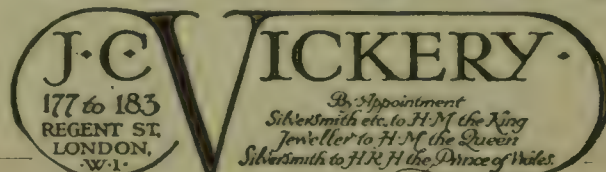
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Plain Gold Mounts, £1 18 6

A Fine Selection of Fashionable Long Earrings on view.





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there are plenty, but if you want
the best Virginia, it's easier to ask
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Police,
the Motorist,
and Crime.

The unprejudiced person, whether or not he happens to own a motor-car, can scarcely avoid the conclusion, when he reads his newspaper, that the police pay far more attention to trivial infractions of the law by the motorist than is warranted by the facts. Dangerous, reckless, and inconsiderate driving ought to be suppressed by all reasonable means open to the law. Everybody, including the motorist himself, is agreed upon that point. But who is harmed, or what principle is outraged, when the figures on a number-plate are an eighth of an inch smaller than is laid down by the regulations? Where is the danger in driving at over twenty miles an hour on an open stretch of road without a turning into it for a mile or more? Why should one be fined a couple of pounds and costs because the illumination of a number-plate does not

better subjects for a caution than for criminal proceedings. To my mind, the whole outlook of the police on trifling offences is wrong, and based on nothing but prejudice. It would not possibly be as bad were not a fair inference to be drawn that, while the police are busying themselves by battalions in the detection of the things that do not matter, they are neglecting really serious crime.

Such an inference requires support, and I think this is afforded by the recent report of Sir Leonard Dunning, the Inspector of Constabulary. He notes that the numbers of persons in prison are growing smaller year by year. This might be good, except for his implication that there ought to be more within

the walls and fewer criminals outside. He says that in 1881 the offences known to the police and for which nobody was brought to justice numbered 33,000. In 1921 they were 85,000—that is, two-and-a-half times as many as they were forty years ago. True, the population has increased very greatly in the interval; but, against that, police methods and the machinery for the detection of crime must have improved out of all knowledge, so that the figure stands as a reproach to those responsible for the keeping of law and order in the country. Obviously, there is something very wrong, and I think it is not unfair to suggest that in some measure at least this is accounted for by the tendency of the police to go for easy game—and in that category the motorist is the easiest of all.

Legislation in the Air. Under the provisions of a Bill now before Parliament it is proposed to increase considerably the penalties

for reckless driving and for drunkenness while in charge of a motor vehicle. I suppose nobody will object to the principle of making penalties as stiff



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The front seat is broad enough for three people, and there is room for two more in the dicky, which can be opened without moving the hood. The price of the car, complete, is £595.

comply with the policeman's appreciation of the ideal? Surely such offences as these and others, such as an accidentally extinguished tail-lamp, are



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as is reasonably possible, but I trust the motoring bodies are keeping careful watch on matters, because the heavier the penalty the more essential it is to guard against any miscarriage of justice. If the motorist is to go to prison for reckless driving, then it is only fair to ask that there should be clear proof that some person was actually endangered. The loose proposition that dangerous driving is to be judged by the traffic which was actually or might reasonably be expected to be on the road at the time will not do at all. Then, with respect to drunkenness at the wheel, there should be a very rigid standard laid down for judging this. Too often magistrates will accept the evidence of a policeman who swears that the defendant was unsteady when he got out of the car and "smelt of drink." That again is not by any means good enough. If the law is to be stiffened, then so must be the safeguards.

Over a recent week-end I The 14-h.p. Vauxhall. was able to test the 14-h.p. Vauxhall on a fair mileage on give-and-take roads. I have never known a bad Vauxhall, and this one

[Continued overleaf.]

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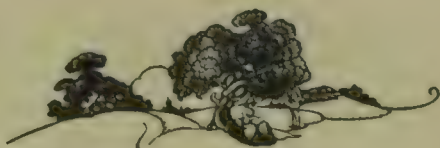
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 'Velox' four-seater
 with four-wheel brakes,
 £1220

(Continued.)

certainly is not—in fact, the general running and behaviour of the car pleased me more than a little. It has acceleration beyond that possessed

lot higher than it is. I seldom push a strange car up to its limit of speed—at any rate not for more than a short burst just to see what it will do—and the ultimate speed I got from the Vauxhall was about 55 m.p.h.; but there was still something left, and I should say that 60 was well within its compass. It was a superlatively good hill-climber, accelerating well on quite stiff gradients. The engine and transmission were very smooth and quiet, while the gear-changing and control generally were very easy and sweet. Notably the steering was delightfully easy, and one could drive all day without experiencing the slightest sense of fatigue. Brakes were very good indeed. In fact, I can find nothing to criticise adversely in this much improved edition of the Vauxhall "Fourteen." On the contrary, I make it out to be a very good car in its class, and certainly one which should without fail be placed on the list by those who are contemplating the purchase of anything in its power class. At £595 as a touring four-seater it seems to represent excellent value, especially when regard is had to the fact that the Vauxhall is most distinctly a "class" car.

Crossleys for the Prince.

It is interesting to note that Crossley cars are being supplied as the official cars for the use of the Prince of Wales and staff throughout the forthcoming South African tour, and six open touring cars will be utilised. Yet it is what might have been expected, in view of the services these cars have rendered on similar occasions in the past. It will be remembered that a fleet of Crossley cars were the only official cars used throughout the Prince's Australian tour in 1919-1920, and again during the great Indian tour in 1921-22. In the latter tour twelve Crossleys were utilised for a series of journeys which were particularly arduous, covering a very large area over roads which were, in many places, in an extremely bad condition, yet without a single hitch of any kind. The journey, as a whole, was one which would tax any type of car to the very utmost, and it is gratifying to note that the Crossley cars engaged in it were successful from every point of view,

the Prince never being held up on any single occasion or having to postpone an appointment on their account.

A Tribute to the Sunbeam.

It is not at all uncommon to find journals and journalists deplored the fact that the majority of British cars are unable to compete with certain American productions in regard to their suitability for use overseas. The case would be more correctly presented if the initial price only was taken as a basis for comparison. When the question of reliability and long service is considered, the high-grade British car is far beyond any comparison with its lower-priced rival. This is strikingly borne out in a letter recently received by the export department of the Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd, from a Canadian motorist, who imported a Sunbeam car in March 1914. After ten years' continuous service, the first replacement parts have just been ordered, and the absolute reliability of the engine and chassis



SOUND-AMPLIFIERS (SUSPENDED IN TOP FOREGROUND) IN THE GREAT HALL AT EUSTON: APPARATUS TO MAKE THE SPEECHES AUDIBLE AT THE FIRST L.M.S.R. ANNUAL MEETING.

The hall at Euston Station is here seen on the occasion of the first annual meeting of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, held there on February 29. Sound-amplifiers were hung above the platform, so that the speeches might be heard by everyone present. At the meeting, which was attended by nearly one thousand shareholders, the chair was taken by Lord Lawrence of Kingsgate, who announced that Mr. H. G. Burgess had been appointed General Manager, to succeed Sir Arthur Watson (recently knighted), who was retiring through ill-health.

Photograph by Topical.

by a great many cars in its power class. The way it simply slides up to 45 m.p.h. would give one the impression that its power rating ought to be a



ONE WHO ENJOYS ANTARCTIC WEATHER IN LONDON: A "ZOO" PENGUIN, STANDING ON THE ICE, HAS A GOOD APPETITE FOR THE FISH COURSE.—(Photograph by Topical.)

will be best appreciated by noting exactly what new parts are required. They comprise two new hubs and hub-caps, one clutch-leather, and a generator-belt.

W. W.

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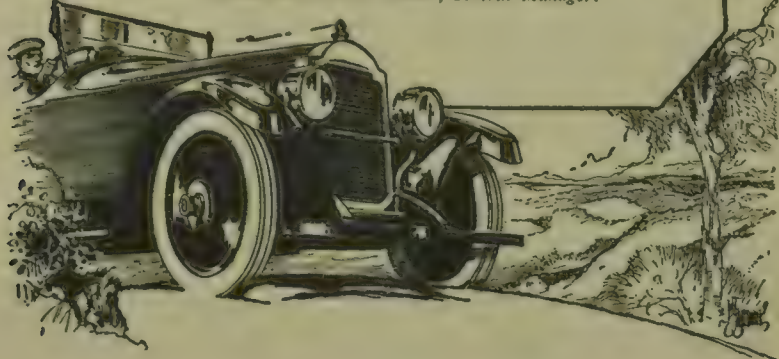
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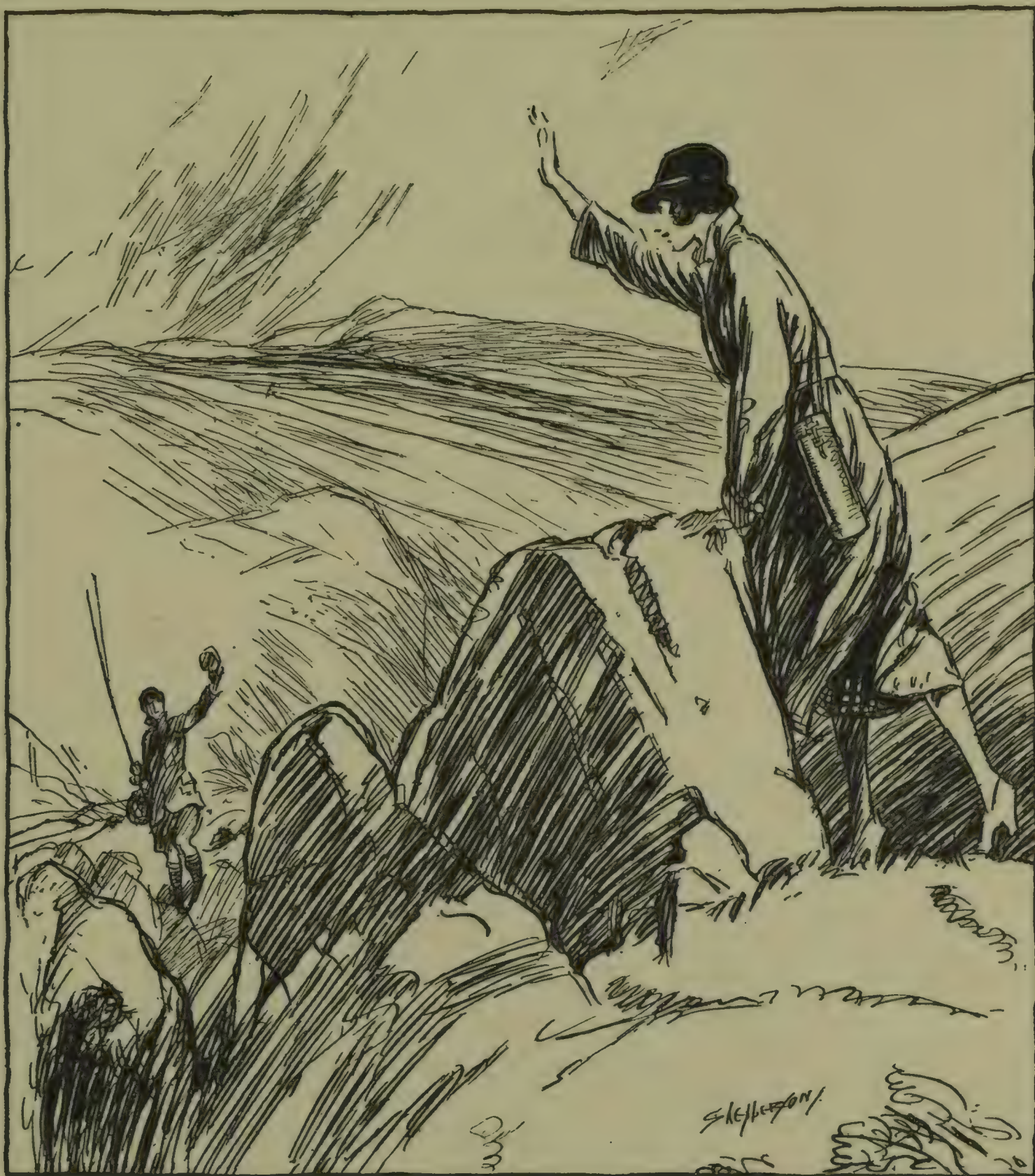
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TUTANKH-ATEN. A STORY OF THE PAST. By L. ECKENSTEIN. (Jonathan Cape; 4s. 6d. net.)

That the subject of this book is our old friend Tutankhamen will be obvious to any of our readers who recall the history of his period, as told in our pages when his tomb was discovered, and they will know that the variation in the spelling of his name has a religious significance. The termination "aten" means that he is represented as a devotee of the new sun-worship introduced by his predecessor, Akhenaten, rather than the older polytheism indicated by the word "amen." It might have been well for the author to explain this point in his preface, for the benefit of the uninitiated. More than half-way through the story (on page 91) we find the solution. "Let the priesthood proclaim him by the change in name Tutankhamen; in his heart of hearts he remained Tutankh-aten, the man who would live by truth if the ruled chose to walk in the way of ignorance." Mr. Eckenstein is one of those who hold that archaeology, like truth, "embodied in a tale may enter in at lowly doors," or, in other words, will appeal more strongly so to the general reader. He has accordingly done for Tutankhamen's career very much what Elbers did for ancient Egypt, Greece, and Persia in his "Egyptian Princess," and Becker for ancient Greek and Roman life in "Charicles" and "Gallus." That is, he has cast a historical study into the form of a personal narrative, something between biography and historical romance, the purpose being "to give an insight into the artistic and intellectual affinities of the Pharaoh whose tomb is engaging attention." Moses figures in the story, for Mr. Eckenstein thinks that "the oppressors of the Jews were the Pharaohs of the Aten cult, and the princess who adopted Moses was the daughter of the great Akhenaten." The book concludes with a list of authorities consulted.

THE IMMORTALS. By HAROLD E. SCARBOROUGH. (T. Fisher Unwin; 7s. 6d. net.)

Like the story of Tutankhamen, this book, although a novel pure and simple, may be said to have a topical interest in that its main idea is somewhat akin to that of Mr. Shaw's dramatic pentology, "Back to Methuselah," just played at the Court Theatre, and to various recent experiments in scientific rejuvenation or the prolonging of human life. Mr. Harold Scarborough (who will be remembered for his first novel, "Stephen, the Well-Beloved") treats the subject of artificial longevity in a more romantic vein, with an element of humour. An old Russian doctor has discovered in his laboratory an elixir of life, persuades a capitalist to finance him, and progresses so far as to inoculate with his anti-senility serum a famous actress, a "Pussyfoot" agent, and a Labour M.P. There

are those, however, who, like Tithonus or the Wandering Jew, observe certain disadvantages in immortality. A new and original account of the Wandering Jew's career forms a prologue to the book, and we find him, under the name of Isaac Skovar, still alive at Moscow in 1922 at the good old age of 1966.

THE BIG HEART. By JOHN C. BRANDON. (Methuen; 3s. 6d. net.)

This story is an excellent example of that class of fiction which corresponds to what Sir Gerald du Maurier, on the first night of "Bull-dog Drummond," described as the "thick-ear" drama. The novel has certain points in common with that exciting play. It opens with some ex-officers, in search of a congenial job, answering an advertisement in the "agony" column that promises action and adventure such as their souls love. They are not disappointed, and their task, of course, concerns the rescue of beauty from the snares of evil men. The parts of hero, heroine, and villain may be said to be multiple, for there is a group of several in each category. The heroes are everything that is heroic in the modern manner, the ladies as lovely as any lover could desire, and the villains—most important item of all—as villainous a set of cut-throats and blackmailers as any hero could wish to meet. Nor must we forget the fighting bull-terrier. The tale is told with refreshing gusto, and the dialogue enlivened with a liberal admixture of current Army slang.

THE GIRL FROM HOLLYWOOD. By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS. (Methuen; 7s. 6d. net.)

After devoting no fewer than nine books to the adventures of Tarzan, and five to happenings in Mars, Mr. Edgar Rice Burroughs has left the jungle and the red planet for a more human and realistic scene. His new novel, as its title implies, is concerned with life in the "capital" of Film land. The setting, however, is not entirely at Hollywood, but to a large extent at ranches in the Californian hills. More than one country girl, moved by ambitious dreams of fame as a film actress, drifts into Los Angeles, only to encounter disillusion and betrayal, and become addicted to drugs. The plot culminates in the vengeance of their menfolk upon the betrayer, and the hero's narrow escape from the gallows for an act which another had committed. The book is no testimonial to the morals of Hollywood. The tragedy of the drug habit is painted in lurid colours, contrasting with the pure blue of Californian skies and the healthy freshness of the rancher's open-air life.

ACCORDING TO THEIR DESERTS. By CHERRY VEHEYNE. (Collins; 7s. 6d. net.)

In her new novel, as in its predecessor, "Fay and Finance," Miss Veheyne writes of life behind the scenes in the world of the theatre. The book may be profitably

read, marked, and inwardly digested by every ambitious aspirant to stage honours who dreams of fame and fortune. It describes faithfully the practical side of a provincial touring company, through the experiences of a young actress, a normal, decent-minded girl, both on the stage and in her love affairs with various types of admirers. The story shows that behind the glamour of the footlights there is drab reality, toil, and hardship, and a stiff struggle for survival.

THE BAZAAR; AND OTHER STORIES. By MARTIN ARMSTRONG. (Jonathan Cape; 7s. 6d. net.)

There are signs—and this book, by the author of "The Puppet Show," is one of them—that the English short story is reaching a higher plane. Mr. Armstrong's work represents the tendency to break away from the sensational type of tale, in which plot and mystery and final surprise are everything, and character nothing, towards the difficult art of capturing personality and atmosphere in the brief narration of a single episode, or a restricted series of events. By this method each story becomes a novel in little, and the writer must obtain his effects by severe compression within a small compass. The title story, which does not come first and is not the best, is a satirical allegory showing how war is nature's roundabout way of removing tyrants, just as a bazaar is society's roundabout way of raising money for charity. The allegory seems a trifle thin. Deeper and truer are the pathetic study of "Little Miss Millet," the murder tale of "The Inn," or the gruesome adventure with a lunatic in "Helm Hall." Mr. Armstrong has imaginative power over a wide range of subjects, and knows how to relieve the sombre by the comic.

THRILLING ESCAPES. Compiled by JOSEPH LEWIS FRENCH. (John Lane, The Bodley Head; 7s. 6d. net.)

"The literature of Escape," says the author of these exciting historical records, "has been almost wholly neglected by the otherwise industrious American compiler. . . . And yet there is none more absorbing." The scope of his book ranges over a wide field in space and time. His twelve chapters include the stories of Casanova's escape from the Inquisition; that of John B. O'Reilly from a convict party in the Australian bush in 1869; the escape of Charles II.; Lafayette's escape from Olmutz, and his recapture; those of Jack Sheppard from Newgate and Latude from the Bastille; a tale of the Cemetery of the Château d'If; an escape from the stake at the hands of Red Indians in Virginia; Colonel Rose's tunnel at Libby Prison, Virginia, during the American Civil War; the fortress of Glatz (from the memoirs of Baron Trenck); and, lastly, a Frenchman's escape from a German prison during the Great War. This final chapter brings this collection of tales into kinship with Mr. A. J. Evans's well-known book, "The Escaping Club."

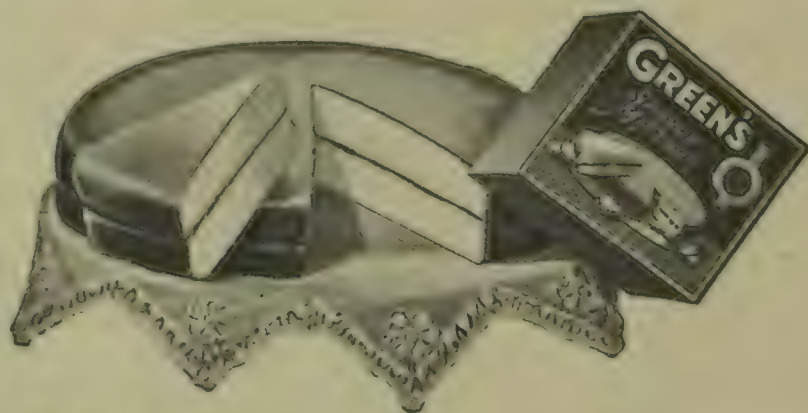
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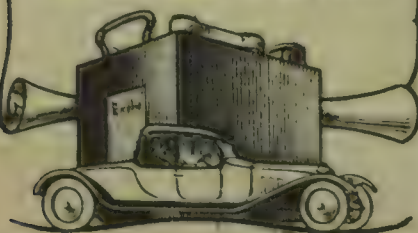
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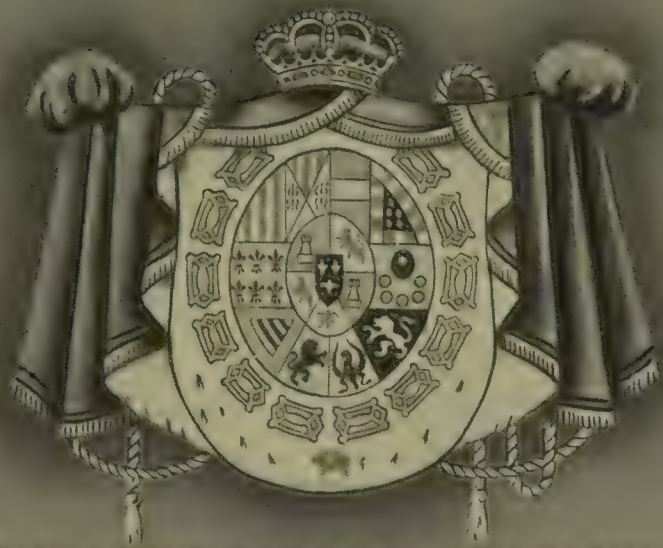
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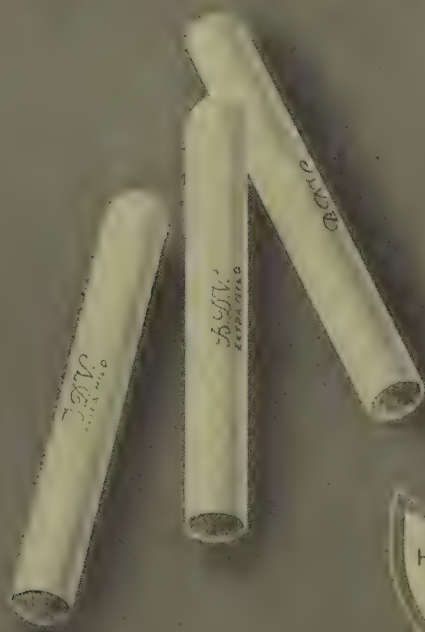


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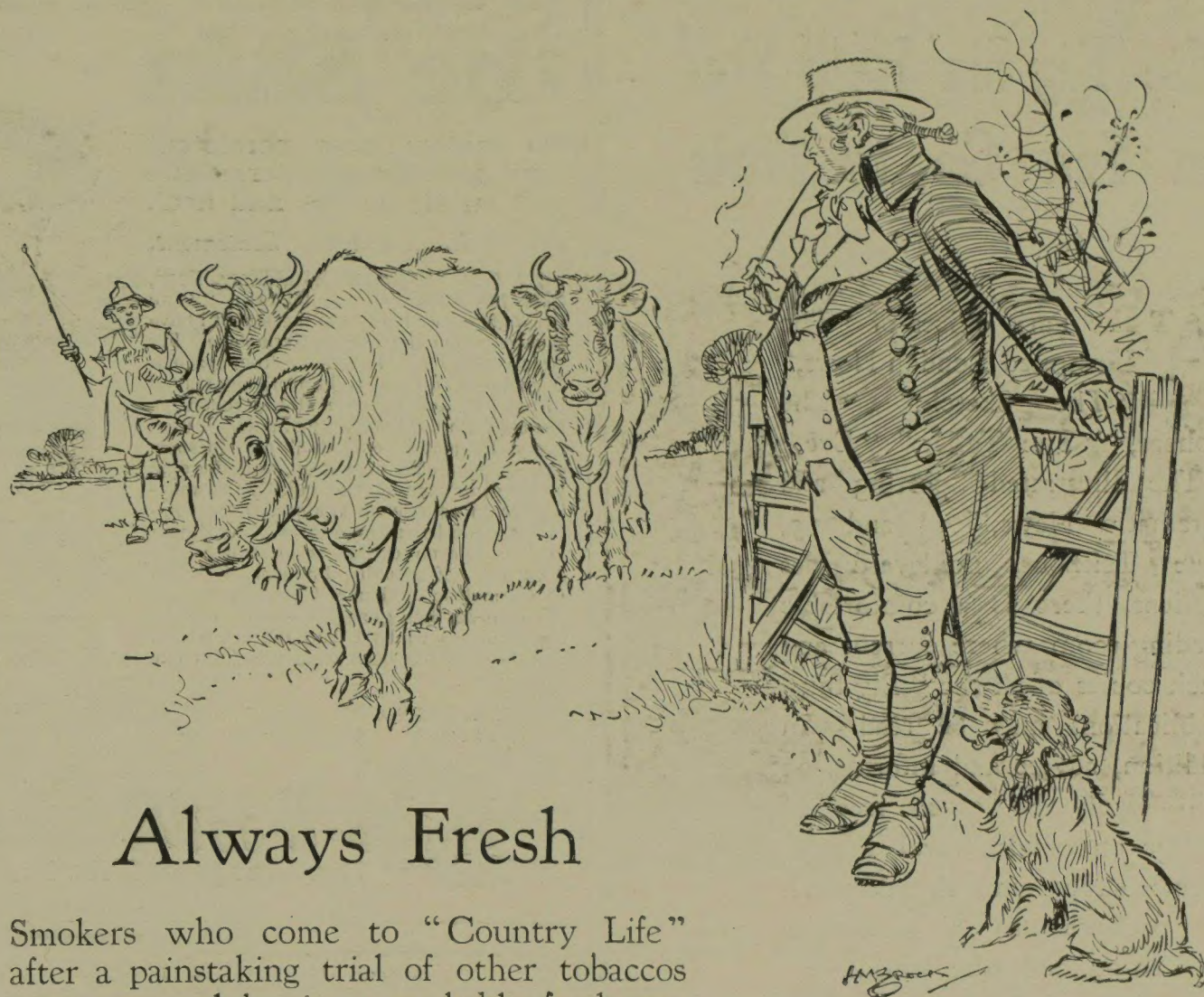
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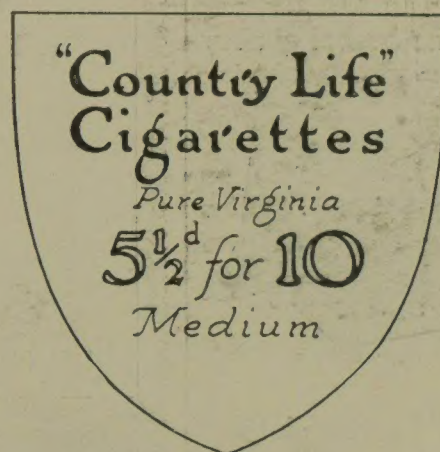
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AT the Paris offices of "The Illustrated London News," "The Sketch," "The Sphere," "The Tatler," "Eve," "The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News," 13 and 15, Rue Taitbout, Boulevard des Italiens, there is a comfortable reading-room where current and back copies of all the "Big Six" publications may be read. In addition, advice and information will gladly be given free of charge on hotels, travel, amusements, shops, and the despatch of packages to all countries throughout the world.

Soothes & Heals the Skin

No matter how persistent your Skin Trouble, Germolene will surely soothe and heal.

Mr. William Sidders' Statement.

Mr. Wm. Sidders, of, 24 Military, Road, Chatham, Kent, writes as follows: "With great pleasure I tell you of the benefit I have received from the use of Germolene. For twenty years I have suffered from eczema. It commenced in my right arm, then spread to my left, and subsequently attacked my left leg from the knee to the ankle. I used every ointment I could think of. In some cases they would heal it up, and the skin would grow over, but very quickly the weeping would commence again, and the complaint would be as bad as ever. I remember at least eleven occasions on which this occurred. Eventually, however, I heard of Germolene, and now I am glad to say the disorder has gone. I nearly tore my leg to pieces whilst I had the complaint, and the relief has been more than I am able to describe."

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Of all Chemists throughout the Empire.



Mr W Sidders

Use Germolene for
Eczema, Rashes, Ulcers, Piles,
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Eruptions, Ringworm, Chapped
Hands Chilblains, and all
Itching or Ulcerated Surfaces.

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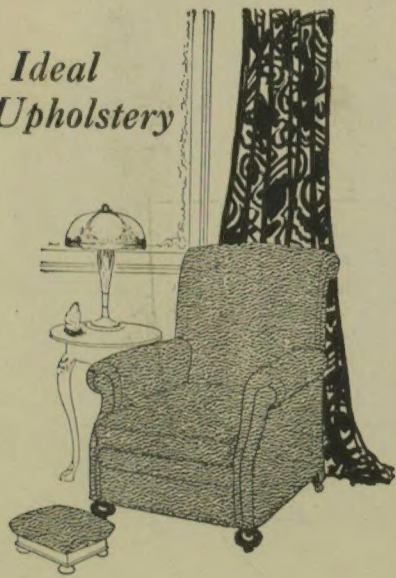


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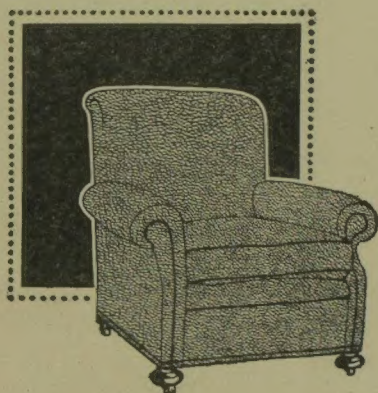
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For a Nonsense Nutshell Novelette illustrated by Advertisements appearing in EVE between March 5th and April 23rd.

FINISH IT OFF AND WIN £500

The story begins like this :—

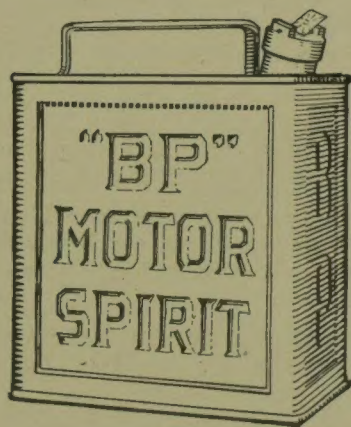
(1) Her Ladyship strode into her husband's study. To her surprise he was not in his usual place :



(2) Near by was an empty bottle :



(3) Its contents



made her suspicious.

(4) She went to his desk and examined it.



(5) By the frame containing a portrait of herself when young



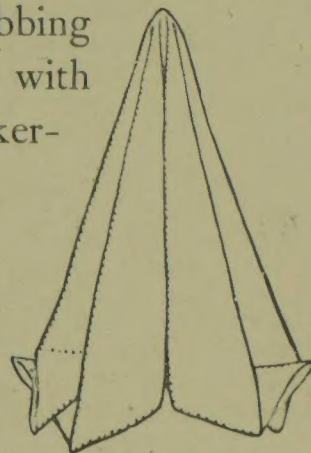
(6) were two notes ;



(7) one was addressed to herself. She tore it open with a nervous hand,

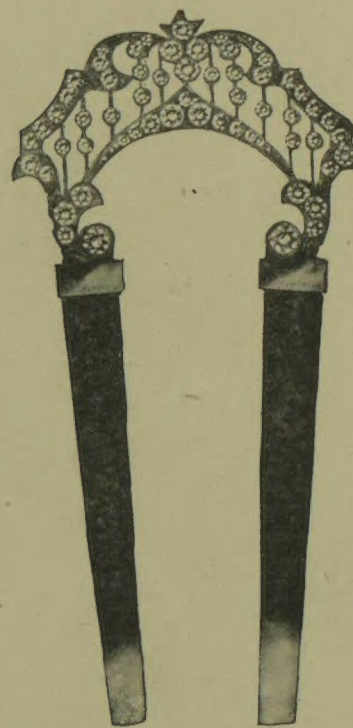


(8) then, dabbing her eyes with a handkerchief,



Open out to stand, the bottom ends will fall, making a base.

(9) she picked up the tongs



(10) and dropped the letter into the fire. At that moment . . .

All you need is EVE for the next few weeks and a sense of humour !

The funnier the story and the more nonsensically apt the illustrations the better your chance of success.

For full Particulars, Rules and Entry Coupon see this week's EVE.

First Prize £500

Second Prize £50

Third Prize £20

25 Consolation Prizes of £5 each and 100 Folding Kodak "Hawk Eye" Cameras.

NO ENTRANCE FEE

KEEP YOUR HAIR YOUNG!!

HOW "HARLENE-HAIR-DRILL" IS BEATING "FATHER TIME."

Gigantic Free Gift "Hair-Beautifying" Offer to 500,000 "Illustrated London News" Readers.

YOUR FREE GIFT (IF YOU SEND NOW) WILL CONTAIN:—

1. A Trial Bottle of "Harlene-for-the-Hair."
2. A packet of the Magnificent Scalp-cleansing "Cremex" Beauty Hair-Bath Shampoo.
3. A bottle of "Uzon" Brilliantine for giving Lustre and Radiance to the Hair.
4. Copy of the Illustrated Manual for Practising "Harlene-Hair-Drill."

TO-DAY sees the beginning of a wonderfully well-organised Spring Campaign of Hair Health and Beauty.

This great Campaign is being promoted by the Inventor-Discoverer of "Harlene-Hair-Drill" to prove, entirely at his own expense, to all and sundry—both men and women—that hair weakness can easily be made a thing of the past.

The enterprise involves an enormous distribution of Free Gift Parcels containing various Hair-Growing and Hair-Beautifying Preparations, but this all forms part of the present great national scheme to conquer hair troubles.

It has been said that one out of every two persons is inconvenienced by hair ill-health in some form or other. That is why 500,000 of these Special Hair-Growing and Hair-Beautifying Gift Parcels are now in course of production—ONE of which will be sent to YOU quite free of charge or obligation if you cut out the Coupon printed at the end of this page and send it at once.

If your hair is not everything you could in your own heart wish it to be, "Harlene-Hair-Drill" is not only essential to you, but imperative.



The first step towards Hair Health is the delightful scalp-cleansing "Cremex" Shampoo, after which you massage your hair with the wonderful Tonic Elixir "Harlene."



Elixir Hair Beautifying "Harlene."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE GREY-HAIRED.

If your hair is Grey, Faded, or quickly losing its Colour, you should try at once the wonderful new liquid compound "Astol," a remarkable discovery which gives back to grey hair new life and colour in a quick and natural manner. You can try "Astol" free of charge by enclosing an extra 2d. stamp for the postage and packing of the "Harlene Hair-Drill" parcel—i.e., 6d. stamps in all—when, in addition to the splendid 4-Fold Gift described in this announcement, a trial bottle of "Astol" will also be included absolutely free of charge.



—If your hair is getting Thin and Straggly,
—If it comes out in the Comb and Brush,

way in which it frees the hair and the scalp from all scurf, stale and more or less unpleasantly odorous grease, clamminess, dull and lustreless appearance, transforming every hair into a tendril of exquisite daintiness and cleanliness.

3. A Bottle of "Uzon" Brilliantine, which enhances the well-groomed appearance of the hair, whilst supplying a corrective to the "too-dry" condition created by indoor life in artificially heated and lighted rooms. "Uzon" gives a final touch of polish and brilliancy.



"Father Time" deals hardly and harshly with those who allow their hair to become impoverished and weak. Thin, straggly, lustreless hair is a most unenviable possession for any woman or man. Age takes the place of youth, and one who looks old before his or her time feels old too soon. Be young! Send to-day for the "Harlene-Hair-Drill" Four-in-One Gift Parcel of Youth and Beauty. Your appearance will take on a new lease of life.

Men and Women who neglect the first slight signs of hair disorder have only themselves to blame if in time such neglect causes a radical change in their appearance. If your hair is now healthy, keep it so with "Harlene-Hair-Drill." If you can detect any signs of approaching hair weakness this splendid Toilet Exercise is all the more important to you. Commence it without delay.

- If the hairs split at the ends,
- If your Hair or Scalp is Too Oily or Too Dry,
- If Scurf collects on the Scalp,
- If your Hair is Dull and Lifeless,
- If you are going Bald in places,
- If your Hair is Losing its Youthful Lustre

4. The Book of the "Harlene-Hair-Drill" Instructions, which reveals the secrets of this 2-minutes-a-day method of (1) cultivating and (2) preserving a glorious head of hair.

There is no hair for which "Harlene-Hair-Drill" will not work a wondrous change for the better. Make your mirror your confidant, and study your hair daily as others see it.

Write to-day for your free "Hair-Drill" Outfit and copy the same youth-preserving methods utilised by Royalty and Society in all parts of the World.

Cut out your Gift Outfit Coupon NOW before you forget it.

After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain further supplies of "Harlene" at 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/9 per bottle; "Uzon" Brilliantine 1/1½ and 2/9 per bottle; "Cremex" Shampoo Powders 1/6 per box of seven shampoos (single packets 3d. each); and "Astol" for Grey Hair at 3/- and 5/- per bottle from Chemists and Stores all over the world.

"HARLENE" FREE GIFT FORM.

Detach and Post to EDWARDS' HARLENE, Ltd.,
20, 22, 24 & 26, Lamb's Conduit St., W.C.1

DEAR SIR,—Please send me your free "Harlene" Four-fold Hair-Growing Outfit as described above, I enclose 4d. in stamps for postage and packing of parcel.

NOTE TO READER.

Write your FULL name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above. (Mark envelope "Sample Dept.")

N.B.—If your hair is GREY, enclose extra 2d. stamp—6d. in all—and a FREE bottle of "Astol" for Grey Hair will also be sent you.

I.L.N., 8-3-24

—then you need "Harlene-Hair-Drill" and need it urgently, or the present apparently trifling "decline" may, with neglect, progress so rapidly that your task of Hair Regeneration will be rendered far more difficult than it is now.

It is your duty to yourself to grasp this Golden Opportunity now presented to you. You can commence "Harlene-Hair-Drill" Free AT ONCE. If you send TO-DAY the postman will bring the Gift Parcel to your own door, no matter where you live, in a period of time which can be counted merely by hours. The "Harlene-Hair-Drill" Gift Trial Outfit is yours to-day simply for the asking.

It contains:—

1. A Bottle of "Harlene," acknowledged and used throughout the world as the most stimulating and beautifying tonic food for the hair. Used daily, and whenever the hair is brushed, as a dressing, it not only feeds the growth of the hair, but "insulates" it against every enemy, such as greasiness, scurf, dryness, splitting, breaking and falling out, as it "drills" every hair into a shaft of symmetrical beauty and lustrous with the radiance of health.
2. A Packet of the "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which has the largest sale in the world because of the extraordinary